

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On 17th October, at Shanghai, the wife of P. WITKOWSKI, of a son.

On the 18th October, at Hongkong, the wife of JAMES McISAAC, of Canton, of a son.

On 20th October, at Shanghai, the wife of HARRY WRIGHT, of the Woosung Forts Hotel, of a son.

On 25th October, at Macao, the wife of S. J. GRAINGER, Imperial Maritime Customs, Lappa, of a son.

On 27th October, at No. 3, Ormsby Terrace, Kowloon, the wife of O. WAGNER, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On 17th October, at Shanghai, THOMAS EDMUND LOWE, of the English Baptist Mission, Shansi, to MARGARET GERTRUDE MORGAN.

On 17th October, at Shanghai, CHARLES CHEESMAN, of the English Baptist Mission, Shensi, to LOUISE WALSH.

On the 19th October, at Shanghai, MATTHIAS F. LAND to EMMA FRANCIS HAHN.

On the 24th October, at the Peak Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. T. Johnstone, BRABAZON JOHN BARLOW, younger son of the late B. J. BARLOW, of Victoria Park, Dover, to FLORENCE MAUD BARR, second daughter of C. Lionel BARR, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire.

DEATH.

On the 21st October, at his residence, Bombay, DHUNJEEBHAY CURSETJEE SETNA (Partner, Messrs. Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co., of Bombay, & Messrs. Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co. of Hongkong and China), beloved father of SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHAY SETNA, of Hongkong, aged 62 years. (By telegram).

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

The German Mail arrived, per the s.s. *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, on the 25th inst.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

It is reported that a syndicate has been formed in Hongkong to run ferry boats between Hongkong and Kowloon, in competition with the Star Ferry Company.

An Australian syndicate is preparing to supply Singapore, and eventually the surrounding districts, with frozen meat, dairy produce, and farm products generally.

After a very successful series of performances the Lilliputian Opera Co. ended their visit to Hongkong on the 25th instant, thereafter proceeding by German Mail to Shanghai.

The Governor of Macao has intimated that the zone time which it is proposed to adopt in Hongkong beginning at 1 p.m. on the 30th inst. will also be adopted by Macao on the same day.

An English mail was brought to Hongkong on the 24th inst. via America; it proved however to be considerably behind mails which had been sent from England via Suez on a later date.

The international walking match held at Shanghai ended in a win for the English quartette. Three Frenchmen were among the first four arrivals however, and the English win is not considered at all decisive.

A bazaar and fancy fair was held in Hongkong under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League on the 22nd inst. The proceeds, which will be apportioned between various local charities, amounted to \$1,100.

An inquest was held into the circumstances attending the death of a ricksha coolie, who, it was alleged, had succumbed to injuries caused by a European constable. A verdict of death from a ruptured spleen due to violence was returned.

It is expected that an interport rowing match between Hongkong and Singapore will take place at Hongkong about Christmas. It is hoped that Shanghai will also send a competing crew. Interport races are to be held on the occasion of the Canton regatta.

Vice Admiral Byle and the officers of the French naval squadron in the Far East entertained to dinner His Excellency, Sir Matthew Nathan K.C.M.G. and representatives of the British navy, army and civil service on board the flag-ship *Montcalm* on Monday 24th instant.

As a result of the precipitate action of several launches in Hongkong harbour, a rowing-boat belonging to the steamer *Kwong Tai* was jammed against the side of that vessel on the 25th inst. One of the crew, a Chinaman, was killed and two were injured. At the inquest a verdict of death by misadventure was returned. Twenty-two launch coxswains and seamen have been arrested in connection with the case, charged with impeding navigation in the harbour.

A South African correspondent writing on the question of Chinese immigration in the Transvaal characterises the stories about the dreadful results which would occur owing to the peculiar ways, habits and customs of the Chinese as pure moonshine. An editorial comment on the same question argues that the danger of the Chinese doing harm to those around them is reduced to a minimum through the tendency of the Chinese, wherever they are, to keep to themselves.

Telegraphic advices report that the steamship *Kashing*, one of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's vessels, struck a floating mine off Alceste on the night of the 25th inst. Although there was a hole ten feet in diameter in her bows the *Kashing* succeeded in reaching Weihaiwei. Two Chinese were killed by the explosion and three injured.

The old French receiving-ship *Bayard*, which has been stationed at Saigon for many years, was brought into Hongkong on the 26th inst. by the steamer *Telemachus*. The *Bayard* was one of the ancient cruisers in the French navy, having been built in the seventies. Recently it was decided to get rid of the vessel and she was put up to auction, the proviso being that she must be broken up. A Chinese syndicate bought the vessel and paid, it is said, \$10,000 for having her towed to Hongkong, where she will be demolished.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps has been in camp at Stonecutter's Island since the 21st inst. There were about 250 men under canvas, and the weather proving favourable the programme of drills, lectures and shooting exercises was carried out in its entirety, with the result that a high state of efficiency has been attained. On Wednesday, 26th inst., His Excellency the Governor visited the camp, and inspected the Corps, which went through the evolutions of the King's Birthday parade and fired a *feu de joie*. His Excellency expressed his satisfaction with the appearance of the Corps. In the evening the Governor was entertained to dinner by the officers of the Corps, and afterwards a smoking concert was given, many civilians from Hongkong being present.

Several articles have appeared in the Manila papers with reference to the reported removal of "La Estrella Preciosa" cigar factory from Manila to Hongkong. In a circular the proprietors of the factory stated that they were removing to the free port of Hongkong "in order to facilitate all transactions with our numerous customers." Manila editorials express anxiety lest the cigar industry of Manila be affected by the change, especially seeing that Chinese capital is employed by "La Estrella Preciosa." The latter company, while admitting that Chinese capital is employed, reply that 75 per cent. of the tobacco trade in the Philippines is in the hands of the Chinese and that the cigar business in which the Company is engaged is "a mere drop in the bucket."

At the meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council on the 27th inst.—H. E. the Governor presiding—the Bill entitled an Ordinance to give effect to Article VIII. of the Brussels Sugar Convention, 1902, passed through all stages without dissent. An amending Bill dealing with the introduction of imbecile persons to the Colony aroused some discussion, Hon. R. G. Shewan objecting to the terms of the amending clause. Eventually, the second reading was carried and the Bill passed through Committee. The second reading of a Bill enabling trustees of St. John's Cathedral to hold and deal with property for the purpose of promoting the work of the Church of England in Hongkong and China was carried, after some discussion. Hon. R. G. Shewan contended that it was futile to give powers to the Church body to deal with property in China when these powers could not be enforced. The Bill, however, passed through Committee, and the third reading was postponed.

THE CONSERVATIVE CHINAMAN.

(Daily Press, 22nd October.)

It is a curious consideration after so many years' intercourse with the Chinese how little most Europeans understand of the inner nature of the native character. In a well-known passage in one of his novels, THACKERAY points out, with an amount of pathos unusual in so cynical a writer, to how small an extent people who have been in the most intimate relations half their lives really appreciate one another's true characters. If this is true with regard to ordinary persons, it is much more so with respect to people of different nationality and traditions, and it becomes still more noticeable when these differences are so great as those existing between Europeans and Asiatics, and more especially, between the former and people so self-contained as the Chinese. Those who have dwelt any length of time in China are on their return home commonly asked what is the character of the Chinese, as though an answer to such a question could be given in half a dozen words and on the spur of the moment. Unfortunately it is often so given, not only in speech but in writing, and the description is generally of the most superficial nature. To form any idea of what the Chinaman's character really is demands a study of years, and no one can hope to arrive at any understanding of the thralldom and disposition of the Chinese without an amount of personal intercourse with them which few out here either desire or are in a position to have, if they wished it. To obtain even an approximate idea of any national character, it is essential to know something of the language of the people concerned, and to have intercourse with them on easy terms and in their own way. A "Pidgin English" acquaintance with a limited class will not go very far. Everyone has a character which, consciously or unconsciously, he puts on day by day as he does his clothes. This character is not himself, and is indeed often very far removed from his true nature. There is so much to be done everywhere that is purely conventional that the outward manifestation of a man's character must of necessity be largely dependent upon and influenced by his surroundings and by the habits and feelings of those with whom he associates. With the Chinaman a conventional character of this kind is a very marked feature. There is a certain type of Chinese "good form" which he has ever before his eyes, and which he can rarely be induced to forget. He would any day rather be found wanting in honesty than in politeness, and the worst thing in his opinion that a man can do is to go counter to recognised conventionalities. "Mei yeu quei-chu" (he has not manners) is the severest indictment that can be made by him against anyone. It is not what he does, but how he does it, that the Chinaman cares most about—though perhaps in this he does not so very much differ from many in other places. But with a people so much wrapt up in their own formalities it is not easy even for those who have close relations with them—officials speaking the language, missionaries and others—to find out very much of their true character from personal observation, while the large majority of people, who come to China with the simple object for which "Pat" crossed the blue sea—that is to "better their fortunes" in business of some kind or another—the Chinaman with whom they have dealt for years or decades remains as much a sealed book as on the day they first landed in the country.

Of late years, however, the Chinaman has to some little extent come out of his shell, and, if we do not know very much of the inner working of his mind, we at least know more of the ordinary ways of the Chinese with whom we come in contact; and on the whole a better feeling has grown up between the Celestial and the European. Many of the old accepted traditions as to his extreme conservatism have been proved to be exaggerated. That the Chinese can only go on in their own old ways and are quite incapable of adopting innovations is a belief still adhered to by many. But if we look at the question in the light of experience and fact, there is much that goes the other way. Time was when it was thought an almost wild idea that railways would ever be introduced into China; and the absence of these outward signs of modern civilization was constantly quoted as a proof of the backwardness of the Chinese and the impossibility of bringing them to understand and appreciate Western improvements. The answer of the officials was always the same. "We will have all these things when we can have them under our own control"; and, looked at in the light of recent events, it is to be regretted that China did not in all cases adhere to this sound view of the matter. But by degrees railways have become familiar amidst the old-fashioned surroundings of this country, and in the same way the Chinaman has adopted many other foreign improvements which in former days were considered entirely alien to him and his ways. He has his own steamer companies and his own insurance offices, and indeed, wherever a clearly useful and practical end is to be obtained by the adoption of European methods, he has been ready to accept them. Slowly it is true, but still markedly, he has made progress within the last twenty or thirty years; and when it is considered how vast is the difference in the education and instinct of the Chinaman as compared with the European the progress which has actually been made is rather more than less than might have been anticipated. Still, in his intercourse with foreigners, the Chinaman preserves his old self-consciousness and reserve. He looks upon us as curiosities, and to us in most things he is still an unexplained mystery. We meet him in business day by day, but know very little of him outside his business dealings. At times, however, we obtain glimpses of characteristics little suspected. Even here in Hongkong observant persons must occasionally have been struck by displays of ability of which they had little idea. Some of the speeches which have been made by leading Chinamen in this Colony upon formal occasions have been models of correct diction and good taste—and might be studied with advantage by many public speakers not only in these parts but in more important centres. In many ways which would not have been thought of in former times, common ground for intercourse in something more than business has been found; and, on the whole, there has been a better feeling on both sides between Europeans and Chinese. It is true matters have not gone very far, and the most liberal must feel that there must be many changes in Chinese ideas and habits before anything like intimate social relations can be established. To expect this would be to look for the impossible; but even as things are, there are opportunities for friendly interchange of courtesies; and for co-operation in schemes for the common good of the Chinese and Europeans, which will have the effect of making each understand the other better, as time goes on, and we shall then be

able to form an estimate of the Chinese character upon surer data than from the necessity of the case have been hitherto available.

TIBET.

(Daily Press, 24th October.)

Even had the India Office not published a prompt denial of REUTER's assertion that the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley would most probably continue for seventy-five years, it would have been very difficult for anyone who has followed the history of the Tibetan question to give even momentary credence to the report. For the Government policy has repeatedly been declared to be against the occupation of Tibetan territory, an attitude which is very clearly set forth in the despatch of November 6th last sanctioning the advance of the Mission to Gyantse. It contained these words:—"The step should not be allowed to lead to occupation or permanent intervention in Tibetan affairs in any form." The draft Treaty provided for the payment of the Indemnity of £500,000 in three yearly instalments, and Article VII. provides that British and Indian troops shall remain at Chumbi until the indemnity has been paid and other provisions of the treaty fulfilled relating to the restoration of boundary marks on the Sikkim frontier and the opening of trading marts at Yatung, Gyantse and Gartok. In the negotiations it could scarcely have been contemplated that all these undertakings could not be completed well within the three years, but REUTER now learns that the indemnity, instead of being paid in three instalments, is to be spread over a term of seventy-five years. REUTER's telegram contains the first intimation that any such a departure from the terms of the draft Treaty, signed at Lhasa has been made, and the circumstance that the *dementi* of the India Office relates solely to the statement of military occupation naturally gives the impression that the indemnity is in fact to be paid at the rate of one Likh of rupees a year, and that the British Government will not insist on its claim to occupy the Chumbi Valley until such time as the indemnity has been fully paid. If the Government abandons in the manner described the clause which declares that British troops will continue to occupy the Chumbi Valley until the trading places are satisfactorily established and the indemnity liquidated in full the Treaty will be of no value whatever. Experience has plainly taught that it is only by *force majeure* that we are likely to get the Tibetan promises fulfilled, and it is simply inconceivable that the Government has consented to the spreading of a war indemnity of 7,500,000 rupees over a period of seventy-five years and at the same time abandoned the clause in the Treaty which provides for the continued occupation of British troops until it is paid. We await with interest the official explanation of these reports.

THE APPEALS OF LAZINESS.

(Daily Press, 24th October.)

One of those cheerful optimists, who would also wish to pose as a benefactor to his race, has, in the *North-China Daily News*, a letter which should give pause to the thoughtful. He is concerned with the question of office hours in Shanghai, and as that self-same question has been the subject of considerable heart-searching in Hongkong it may not be out of place to indicate the views of the Shanghai philanthropist. Starting on

the sound premises that Shanghai has two seasons—the hot and the cold—he remarks that during one of these seasons “recreation is more suitable in the evening,” whereas during the other recreation is more suitable in the early morning. And yet, he wails, “custom has decreed the same rigid office hours throughout the year, which may be called 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.” Now for a brilliant idea. “In the summer personally,” says the writer—who by the way signs himself “Corpus Sanum”—“I would not object to make these times an hour earlier, but leaving that on one side, I believe there will be many to hold with me that from the 1st of October to the 20th of April, it would suit the majority better to make the official hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Even now, unless one is up before daylight, there is scant time for morning exercise, while, later in the year, it becomes necessary to rise well before daylight in order to get one’s exercise and yet be at the office by 9 o’clock.” But why so modest? Why not reform the calendar from top to bottom? Let the office hours be 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. or even better, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.,—which is War Office hours—time of course being allowed to read the morning papers and chat over the events of last night. It does indeed seem as if “Corpus Sanum” had some such idea in his mind, although he is too ‘cute to spring it upon a world of astonished employers all at once. He says, tentatively, with a tear in his voice as it were: “The end I have in view would, of course, be met by cutting out the cocktail hour at midday, but I am not proposing to fight windmills.” No DON QUIXOTE he, but a plain man of the world speaking to men of the world in the accents of plain common-sense. The reader can fancy the innumerable councils and conclaves which have been held before this pronouncement has been given forth to the world, and the anxiety felt regarding its reception. Even a Pope could hardly be less concerned on the subject of his newest encyclical than this modern JOHN HAMPDEN, or should one say JOHN LURBOCK? In conclusion “Corpus Sanum” suggests that a plebiscite should be taken on the subject, to which should be added the proviso that all assistants, clerks, and employees generally should be allowed two votes each. The correspondence on this subject should be of vital interest alike to employers and employees.

THE CHINESE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Daily Press, 25th October.)

From the account given by a correspondent as to the immigration of the Chinese into the Transvaal, it would appear that the Chinese are settling down there very much upon the lines familiar in other places to which they have emigrated. They are useful labourers, but it is impossible to deny that they are often rather troublesome fellow residents. This of course is to be expected—and has to be made the best of in any given case. On the whole, however, it has not in any instance been found impossible to find a *modus vivendi*, and we have little doubt that this will prove to be the case in South Africa as elsewhere. The mistake that is generally made is that of being a little too fussy as to matters which have to be accepted and made the best of. The mere fact that a Chinaman lives among a European community cannot be expected to change his nature and habits at once—and it is a great mistake to attempt to effect a change in this direction too rapidly. It is somewhat curious to find old problems which have been dealt with more or less

for many years out here and elsewhere turning up afresh in the last country to which fate has called the Chinese immigrant. Fortunately there is one quality which the Chinaman has that will mitigate a great deal of the harm which might be supposed to arise from certain of his habits. He always keeps very much to himself, and has no idea of forcing his ways upon other people, if indeed, of even advocating them. This makes all the difference in respect to a great deal that he does. If the gambling resorts that he sets up were likely to be a temptation to Europeans, it would be unquestionably the duty of the State to put them down in the same way as any other institution likely to lead the community to temptation and harm. But no European ever thinks of going to a Chinese gambling house, and the matter therefore stands upon a special footing. The same considerations apply to opium smoking. The Chinese get on very well notwithstanding their indulgence in a habit which would be pernicious to Europeans; and there is very little chance of their example in this respect affecting any persons not of their nationality—or at least any of European nationality. We may not particularly like either habit, but after all, in a public point of view the question is not a matter of taste, but of the amount of potential harm. Of course such questions stand upon a somewhat different footing in this Colony to that on which they rest in countries to which the Chinese have emigrated with no idea of becoming permanent residents; but merely as sojourners for a specific purpose and for a limited time. Here we have a certain moral responsibility with regard to the established native residents and may be expected to do as much as is possible for raising them in the moral and social scale. But with men who merely come for a few years to work and to return then to their own country with the products of their labour, it is as much as can be asked that, while they are treated with justice, they should not be interfered with in their ways of life more than is necessary to prevent their doing harm to those around them. This danger, however, as before observed, is reduced to a minimum through the tendency of the Chinese, wherever they are, to keep to themselves. As time goes on their ways will become understood; and there is no reason why they should not be as valuable in developing the South African mines as they were in former times in constructing the Pacific Railway—and this without doing any serious harm to the people around them. It has been suggested that the Chinese might exercise a pernicious influence upon the native population; but this is in the highest degree improbable—indeed it is outside serious consideration. The Chinaman looks upon black men as so entirely beneath him that it is certain he will have nothing to do with them—and the South African native on his part regards the Chinaman with quite as little respect. The great thing for our friends in South Africa to avoid is anything like over fussiness in dealing with the Chinese. It is wise policy not to raise too many points or even to pay too much attention to points which they themselves raise, except of course where they are of manifest practical importance.

It is reported that a syndicate has been formed in Hongkong to run ferry boats between Hongkong and Kowloon, in competition with the “Star” Ferry Company, which has proved such a lucrative concern. The boats, if possible, will run from the Douglas Wharf to Blackhead’s Pier. We understand that so far no ship-building firm in the Colony has received orders to construct the boats.

THE MURDERED BRITISH FISHERMEN.

(Daily Press, 26th October.)

The telegram from our London correspondent, which unfortunately arrived too late for publication in yesterday’s issue, contains a statement which will make every Englishman’s blood boil. It is quite inconceivable that the Russian Baltic Fleet (as some weak-minded and ignorant persons seem to have suggested) could have mistaken British fishing boats for Japanese destroyers unless the commanding officers were so dazed by dread and blinded by cowardice that they feared shadows. To begin with, it is impossible to imagine Japanese destroyers or warships lurking in waters twelve thousand miles from their base, and the plea that these innocent fishing craft could be mistaken for the three-funnelled snaky-looking destroyers is altogether too thin to be accepted by the meanest intelligence. It is not surprising to hear that intense excitement prevails in Great Britain, nor is it astonishing to hear that Lord Lansdowne has addressed “a vigorous protest to Russia,” or that the Russian Chargé d’Affaires in London has expressed regret. That is all part of the play. The object of the demonstration was, we think, in all probability to provoke the British Government to reprisals, in the hope that France would thus be dragged into a war which the Muscovite fully has shown himself so hopelessly incompetent to prosecute successfully alone. The attempt will not succeed, for we have neither a PALMERSTON nor a BEACONSFIELD at the helm, and we are only great at vigorous protests! Time was when reprisals for such an outrage would have followed swift and sharp, and the *poorparlers* might have come later, when the infamy had been suitably punished. Other times, however, other manners. The resources of diplomacy will first be exhausted to extract satisfaction from the offender, and then, having cooled down somewhat, the British Government will have to be satisfied with an expression of regret for a mistake, which could only be supposed to exist in the mind of the Minister charged with its invention.

Whatever the issue of the incident, the lesson to be drawn from it is clear and undeniable. Russia is engaged in a deadly struggle with an antagonist she originally despised, but now finds far too strong for her raw levies and unskilled officers to tackle, and feeling that the loss of prestige involved in confessing defeat and making peace would be too great for her pride to endure, she is very willing to sacrifice her national honour in order by any means to drag into the war her confiding ally. This is not the first effort of the kind made by Russia, and the fact cannot fail to have been observed by the French Government. Indeed it is not too much to believe that the rendition of the *Malacca* was only brought about by the refusal of the French to recognise its legitimacy, as they had evidently refused to be drawn into a conflict in which they had no interest, and an issue the justice of which they could not accept. This later attempt to involve them in a disastrous war should give President LOUBET cause for consideration. France has, it is true, concluded an alliance with Russia for political reasons, foremost of which is the desire to maintain the *status quo* in Europe. But that alliance, valuable as it may have proved—or may be thought to have proved—to France, may be purchased at too dear a cost. A Power like France would naturally be loth to repudiate an alliance when her ally was in rather sore straits; but nothing can justify Russia

—not even her semi-barbarism—for using dishonourable devices in order to plunge France in a war which would not only be repugnant to her feelings, but also calculated to lead to widespread disaster. In this case we hold that France would be justified, politically and morally, in terminating an alliance which has always been one-sided and has now become treacherous. If such a step were taken it would, we think, be applauded by at least the greater portion of the world, and we should not be surprised if the British Government, departing from its older policy of isolation, did not volunteer to create a new Anglo-French alliance for the preservation of the peace of Europe, which while threatening no one would be a guarantee against aggressive designs on the part of Russia, and better ensure the object so many great European statesmen have for the past half century laboured to secure.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL WEAKNESS.

(Daily Press, 27th October.)

That many cooks spoil the broth is an old proverb, and one which Russians seem hardly to have taken to heart. The idea with which Russia commenced the war with Japan—that she would gradually lure the Japanese forces into Manchuria, where she could have the choice of either attacking them in detail, or by leaving them severely alone would allow them to perish from cold and the severities of a Manchurian winter, had doubtless much to recommend it, but unfortunately it had not the recommendation of novelty. Russia had tried it before, and it had proved successful in the case of CHARLES XII. and NAPOLEON, and if the Japanese were not close students of military history there was, of course, a possibility that it might do so again. In this, as in so many other things, the Russians misjudged their enemy, and it ought to have been apparent after the first month of campaigning that so far from the Japanese generals being ignorant of the teachings of history, this was really one of their strongest points. Their second plan was to drive their perhaps too active enemy into the sea, and this, after the crossing of the Yalu in the very teeth of the enemy, an enterprising commander ought to have seen was an impossibility. The lesson taught before Fengwangshan was emphasised by the fight at Kinchow, where similar tactics were tried, with an equally unsatisfactory result. After all generals, like other mortals, are not omniscient, and the best general is he who, aware of his shortcomings, humbles himself to learn from experience. Of late General KUROPATKIN seems to have so far profited from the lessons learnt that although unable to score a victory over his astute foes at Liaoyang, he did the next best thing, and so far scored a success that he converted what for the first forty-eight hours looked like an absolute rout into what was at best a very questionable victory for the Japanese forces. Still the object which he doubtless had in view in making his attack, that of being able to relieve the siege of Port Arthur, was plainly impracticable, and to all appearances General KUROPATKIN, however unwillingly, was prepared to accept the inevitable. On the other hand, the Japanese generals were by no means desirous of forcing on a winter campaign in Manchuria; and so far as they were concerned, so long as the attack on Port Arthur was not interfered with would have been quite ready to have remained inactive. This would have been a distinct advantage for Russia, and a prudent general would

have looked upon it as such. Actually winter is the best time for transporting troops in Siberia. The roads are then under the influence of frost more passable than in either spring or autumn, and the railway line running on a solid track is less subject to accident and delay. The Russian soldier is hardy, and accustomed to winter cold, and as NICOLAS I. said with truth under similar circumstances, Russia had two generals in the months of January and February. In this respect all the advantage of the climate told to the benefit of Russia as against Japan, and General KUROPATKIN doubtless informed his Government of the fact. But besides the enemy in front Russia has to face an even more serious foe in the rear. From the very beginning the war had not been popular in Russia. To keep up her enormous armies she has to strain her relations with her own people; though costing comparatively little in money, the Russian system is in reality conducted in the way most oppressive to the people at large. Thinly populated as is the land, the individual soldiers are dragged from their homes, and sent over enormous distances before even they join their headquarters. Were this done with consideration for the troops it would be an enormous tax on the resources of the country; but it is not done with consideration, as the unfortunate conscript knows to his cost, and even in times of profound peace the loss of life is something enormous. The annual cost in life, even in time of peace, is greater than in other more favoured lands is entailed by the bloodiest of wars. The soldier, even after he has joined his colours, finds little alleviation of his lot, so that to be drawn for service is looked upon as little better than a death warrant. It is only natural that under such circumstances service, even under the best of conditions, is unpopular; the enormous losses entailed by the war with Japan, carried on across an entire continent, have been such that the country has been excited to the verge of rebellion. The country at large has not even had the extenuation of victory to reconcile it to the loss of life. Conceal it as best it could—and the Russian Government has not scrupled by the most outrageous untruths to hide its humiliation—the truth has begun to leak out, that neither in fighting power nor in equipment is the army able to stand against its opponents.

Under the circumstances the Government of the Tsar has been impressing on the Governor-General and the General the actual necessity of a victory of some sort: both, it is needless to say, have in turn stated the impossibility of turning the tide with disheartened troops and in the face of a superior enemy, but their protests have failed to convince, and threats have been tried, but equally in vain. In fact the generals named to take over the command have shown as little alacrity in taking up the task as the conscripts themselves. What further measures have been taken we know not, but there is no doubt that lately General KUROPATKIN has been acting under direct orders from St. Petersburg, and that his recent enterprise has been against his own better judgment. It is little wonder that it has failed, and that the state of despondency has been correspondingly increased. It is folly to speculate on the future, but it is well to bear in mind the lessons of the past.

Mr. Henry Clarence Hogan, of Hogan & Co. engineers, Singapore, has been granted a patent to last 14 years for an invention for "An improved machine for and method of scutching, decorticating, degumming, washing and cleaning fibrous leaves and plants."

INÆSTHETIC HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 28th October.)

Few Governments have done less to beautify a city than that of Hongkong has done to adorn Hongkong. With the exception of Mr. J. M. PRICE—whose name will ever be held in grateful remembrance in the Colony—neither the various Directors of Public Works nor the successive Governors have contributed in any serious way to the ornamentation of the Colony. To Mr. PRICE we owe the Bowen Road, for which he fought gallantly instead of bringing, as he might have done, the water in pipes along the hill sides. To him also we are indebted for the laying out of the Glenelg Ravine, a work partly spoilt by a subsequent sordid Government who allowed some hideous tannements to be thrust into its heart to its great disfigurement. To him likewise we owe many ornamental and easy flights of granite steps where before were unsightly tracks or breakneck stones, equally unpleasant and unsafe. Retaining walls erected by him were enduring and sightly; they never came down and blocked up the road but remain as substantial as when first erected. Mr. PRICE would have done much more had not his efforts been greatly limited by the difficulty of obtaining votes for anything except strictly utilitarian works. He therefore endeavoured always to combine utility with some regard for ornamentation. No doubt he spent a little more money than his successors, but the colony got good value for the outlay, which has not always equally been the case since.

No Governor of Hongkong unfortunately has ever had much of an eye for the beautiful or the ornamental, and everything artistic or tasteful in the Colony has been the fruit of private enterprise. All the public buildings erected by Government are either truly hideous or crudely plain. The present Law Courts are irredeemably ugly, the Market House, little short of frightful, the Government Offices severely plain and solemn, the Post Office contemptible. The City Hall, which alone has some pretensions to architecture, was not built by Government, having been raised by subscription. Government House is solid and substantial, and its extreme simplicity is redeemed by its charming setting of foliage. Taken altogether, however, it is simply marvellous how our predecessors seem to have conspired to preserve a uniformity of ugliness in our surroundings. Seeing how dull, grey, and squalid is the outlook in the native quarters of Victoria, it might have been thought they would have done something to create a contrast to the dead level of Chinese uncomeliness.

Even up to the present moment this tendency of the official mind remains to vex those of us who have any yearnings after the beautiful. The City Square, which might for some years have been a thing of beauty and a feast to the eye, still remains on the one side a howling waste, though the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Sir PAUL CHATER have done their part in making the western half—the former by their tastefully railed and well-kept gardens, and the latter by the erection of a stately pile, the Prince's Buildings. It is true that the new Law Courts will be a fine building when completed, but during the decade in which they have been nebulous the ground might have been laid out and railed off to match the Bank's bright parterres and green turf. True also is it that Sir HENRY BLAKE promised that the site opposite the Hongkong Club (now occupied by a match shed in which a section of the Police is quartered) should be laid out as a garden, but the ful-

filament of this scheme, like his new Clock Tower, seems fated to be relegated to some distant future for the enjoyment of another generation of colonists. We are not aware whether, and to what extent, Sir MATTHEW NATHAN is influenced by love of the beautiful, but we sincerely hope that His Excellency will recognise that there is really no necessity why the centre of the city should remain indefinitely disfigured for the benefit of contractors. The Praya Reclamation work is practically finished and the office devoted to it might now be removed, and the ground opposite to the Bank Gardens in front of Queen's Buildings might be cleared, laid out and fenced in, ready to receive the statue of the Prince of WALES which is being presented to the Colony by Mr. J. J. BELL IRVING. That of His Majesty King EDWARD VII., to be presented by Sir PAUL CHATER, which will arrive here simultaneously with it, will find a site, we believe, in the Bank Gardens facing Queen's Victoria's statue. While this portion of the square is being laid out there ought to be no great difficulty in similarly treating the ground in front of the new Law Courts. The contractor has been accorded facilities for doing the work which are never allowed to contractors employed by private individuals, and it is absurd to suppose that he will need so much space. The ground should be laid out and the statue of the Duke of CONNAUGHT rescued from its present squalid surroundings. As we have remarked above, the square has for many years been given up to rubbish heaps, and it is more than time that an effort should be made to redeem it from its shabby desolation. The Public Works Department will, as a matter of course, say this is impossible, but Sir MATTHEW NATHAN is not Sir HENRY BLAKE, and will know how to surmount that difficulty.

HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

24th October.

H.E. the Governor is evidently not yet satisfied with the response to his call for the formation of a Volunteer Reserve Association, and this week a copy of the speech which His Excellency delivered at the City Hall meeting recently has been circulated to heads of firms with a covering letter asking them to be good enough to bring the objects of the Association to the notice of employees and others. I have heard this described as "a mild form of conscription." If we get no nearer compulsory military service than this we shall not have much to complain about. Those who have followed the parliamentary debates on Army reform must recognise that if conscription is to be avoided in England the only way in which it is to be done is by such appeals to patriotism and the sense of duty as those which are being circulated in this Colony by the Colonial Secretary.

Saturday night I believe was the first occasion on which His Excellency the Governor has attended the Theatre Royal. As His Excellency's promise to attend had been prominently advertised, I expected to see some effort made to give the approach to the vice-regal enclosure a more presentable appearance than usual. But nothing had been done to cover the dust and dirt of the sinuous staircase which leads to the dress circle. Surely in the interest especially of the ladies something can be done to make the way to the dress circle at all times a little cleaner?

The change to the Zone time system does not admit of much discussion by the man in the street. To most men—and women—the meaning of it is that next Sunday morning we must rise 23m. 18sec. earlier than usual. I was about to fall into the error of saying "Maskee, we shall all make up this lost time on Sunday night." But alas! we won't. That 23m. 18sec.

will be for ever lost to us. Our lives will be shortened by so many minutes, and we have not even the consolation of a thought that an action for damages against the Government could be sustained in the Supreme Court. The clergy may find solace in the reflection that those who omit on Saturday night to "put on the clock" will doubtless turn up at church in time for the collection.

My sympathies are not with the agitation in England against the introduction of Chinese labour into South Africa. Everyone who has lived a little while in the Far East can see the absurdity of the contentions put forward by those who oppose the immigration of the Yellow man. I was rather astonished though to see a contribution to the discussion in a London paper by a Hongkong gentleman who cited this Colony as an example of what Chinese labour is capable of doing in a British Colony. That is right enough as far as it goes. Chinese labour would do the same for London but that is not to say we ought to start shipping coolies to the metropolis of the British Empire. The service required of Chinese coolies in South Africa is work in the mines, and the only sound argument against their introduction has to be found in evidence that the supply of local labour is adequate to meet the needs.

Several months ago I mentioned in this column the existence of a scheme formed by European speculators to secure the gambling monopoly of Macao, shut down the fan-tan shops, and open a casino on Monte Carlo lines. It seems that a sufficiently tempting offer has been made to induce the Portuguese Colonial authorities to look favourably on the subject, but as the syndicate is of foreign nationality the matter has to be referred to Lisbon. A contemporary gives the name of the leading spirit in the enterprise as Mr. John Barnes, a distinctly English name, but I understand that the enterprise is French—unless two bids are being made for the monopoly—and that this French syndicate has a capital of two million francs at its back.

The Hon. Robert Shewan had better skip this jotting. I was about to remark that we have a practice in Hongkong of honouring our Governors by adopting their names in the nomenclature of our streets. They have another way in Ceylon of showing their feeling towards the reigning Governor. I notice that a Calcutta hat manufacturer has obtained from Sir Henry Blake permission to introduce into the island of Ceylon a new hat to be known as the "Blake" hat, which a Colombo paper remarks "is quite a stylish shape and is bound to meet with popularity." Because it is stylish. I wonder, or because it will be unto the Governor an outward and visible sign of what the man of plain speech would tersely call sycophancy? The fickleness of fashion is so proverbial that if I were a Governor I should put my foot down on the advertising dodges of the hat or collar manufacturer. Has it not indeed been said of the sycophant that "he wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat, ever changing with the newest block." Give me our own way of showing respect to Governors: there is more solidity about it. Mr. Shewan mildly objects to changing the name of Pedder's Wharf to Blake Pier, but I am sure he would be much more emphatic if Fashion with a capital F dictated that members of the Legislative Council of this Colony should wear "Blake" hats. I thought by introducing the subject as I have done that I might spare Mr. Shewan the pain of suggesting the bare possibility of such a thing.

BANYAN.

A Consular return of the number of cases of plague in Formosa, where the pestilence has been prevalent since May last, shows a great decrease in both cases and deaths. From the outbreak of the disease to the 30th ultimo the number of cases reported was 4,167, and the deaths 3,073, but 99 per cent. of these were reported previous to August 31st last. Since that date only 14 cases have been reported, and of these 13 proved fatal. By far the greatest mortality occurred in Tainan-ken.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 27th inst. in the Council Chamber.

PRESENT:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.
HON. MAJOR-GENERAL VILLIERS HATTON C.B. (Commanding the Troops).
Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. E. H. SHARP, K.C. (Attorney-General).
Hon. L. A. M. JOHNSTON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).
Hon. Captain L. A. W. BARNES-LAWRENCE, R.N. (Harbour Master).
Hon. P. N. H. JONES (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Sir C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G.
Hon. WAI A YUK.
Hon. R. SHEWAN.
Hon. GERSHOM STEWART.
Hon. W. J. GRESSON.
Mr. S. B. C. ROSS (Clerk of Councils).

FINANCE REPORT.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY brought up the report of the Finance Committee, No. 12, and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded. The report was adopted.

QUESTIONS.

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN gave notice of the following questions:

How has the contract for felling trees and carrying away the wood been let? Is it for a lump sum or per picul?

If by the picul, is the weight being supervised and checked, and if so, by whom?

Why were not public tenders invited for it?

Will the Government not take steps to prevent the coolies carrying on this work, from desecrating the cemeteries, and working there on Sundays?

BOUNTY-FED SUGAR.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the second reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to give effect to Article VIII. of the Brussels Sugar Convention, 1902.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR said—that in the year 1902 a convention was made by the representatives of most of the European Powers of which the object was the restriction of the bounty feeding of sugar. The Colony was not a party of the convention, and could not become one without placing the refineries in bond under the supervision, night and day, of revenue officers, and without incurring other inconveniences. But the advantage of having its sugar admitted into the countries that adhered to the convention at the lowest rate of import duty was secured to the Colony provided, in the first instance, that no bounty was given by the colony to sugar exported, and provided secondly that the Colony took the necessary steps to prevent sugar that came from countries that gave bounties passing through it to countries that were parties to the convention without it being clearly shown that the sugar which was imported had not originally been bounty fed. Of course, Hongkong did not give any bounties on sugar, and as regarded the second proviso, the Imperial Government had undertaken that it should be fulfilled. That undertaking might be given effect in two ways. First of all, sugar might be refined in bond, so that sugar refined from bounty fed material could be kept separate from sugar refined from non-bounty fed material, and every package exported to a convention country could have been certified to be from the latter class. This method would be very inconvenient, and also, there would still be a chance of sugar refined in the Colony being excluded from countries adhering to the convention. The other method was to exclude any bounty fed sugar from entering the Colony. That was the method embodied in the Bill before the Council. It was not considered that any inconvenience would be caused by the prohibition, in view of the fact that practically no bounty fed sugar at present reached the Colony. Further, the Bill would assist the object of the Convention, as

object on which great stress was laid by His Majesty's Government, viz., the doing away with the giving of bounties for the manufacture of sugar.

The Bill was read a second time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Council go into Committee on the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The Council went into Committee.

On Clause 2, the Attorney-General moved that the first line should read—"When it has been reported by the Permanent Commission and notified in the Gazette," etc.

The amendment was adopted.

Hon. GERSHOM STEWART—How are you to enforce the last sentence—"Any person importing into the Colony sugar from such foreign country shall be guilty of a breach of this Ordinance?" There is no means of knowing what ships bring.

The HARBOUR MASTER—We have always power to take the manifest, and by that means we should discover what they have on board.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Regulations are to be made under this ordinance to carry out all the provisions of the Ordinance.

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN—There is no possibility of judging from the ship's manifest that the sugar is direct or indirect.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—If the hon. member looks at the next section he will see that regulations are to be made.

H.E. the GOVERNOR—I see no reason for cutting out any of the provisions of this section.

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN—It will mean a great deal of extra work.

Clause 2 was passed.

On clause 3, which read as follows:—

It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council, from time to time as he shall think fit, to make revoke and vary regulations for the purposes of this Ordinance, and in particular for the purpose of requiring that the origin of all sugar imported into the Colony shall be proved by such certificate or other evidence as the said regulations shall provide. The said regulations shall be published in the Gazette, and shall thereupon become as valid as if inserted in this Ordinance.

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN said—That will simply mean a tax on sugar. It will be an extra expense on the Colony to find out where the sugar comes from.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—It is in the interests of the sugar industry of the Colony.

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN—It is not in the interests of the Colony itself. Are we sitting here in the interests of the sugar industry of the Colony?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—It is one of the largest industries of the Colony.

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN—It may be one of the largest, but it is not the greatest in the Colony.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Indo-China is excluding our sugar because we have not yet complied with the Convention.

H.E. the GOVERNOR—I think the hon. member has hardly studied this question.

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN—I have not studied the question, but I have listened to the answers of the Colonial Secretary who says this has to be done.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—If it has to be done it should be done. It is a pity the hon. member did not read the proof of this Bill. He asked for a proof and has not read it.

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN—I never asked for a proof.

The GOVERNOR—Does the hon. member not wish to carry out the terms of the Convention?

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN—No.

Hon. GERSHOM STEWART—I did not know what machinery the Colony had. We pride ourselves upon being a free port, and I was wondering how we could ensure the carrying out of these provisions.

The GOVERNOR—The hon. member the Harbour Master answered that question.

Clause 3 was then passed.

The Bill passed through Committee, and on the Council resuming the Bill was read a third time and passed.

IMBECILE PERSONS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Imbecile Persons Introduction Ordinance, 1903, said—This is to amend the Ordinance which was passed in January of the present year, and the reasons for doing so were threefold as shown in the

"objects and reasons" appended to the Bill. The first purpose is to remove any doubt as to whether the principal Ordinance applies to natives of Hongkong, and by the very principle on which the Ordinance itself is founded we could not reasonably expect other countries to bear the burden of our own native imbeciles. The second purpose of the amending Bill is to exclude Chinese from the operation of the principal Ordinance. The Chinese have not in fact created any difficulty in this matter, and it was not the case of the Chinese which the principal Ordinance was designed to meet. We have already a system which has proved satisfactory of dealing with their cases. The third purpose of the Ordinance is formal but necessary to avoid any possible conflict with the China and Japan Order in Council 1865, which provides that in certain events which need not be specified we have to receive British subjects deported from China. It is obligatory on Hongkong to receive British subjects deported from China. This Ordinance is not meant to clash with that. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The Bill passed the second reading and the Council went into Committee.

On clause 2, which read as follows:—

Section 4 of the principal Ordinance shall be amended by the addition of the following words at the end thereof:—

"nor to natives of the Colony, nor to persons of Chinese nationality, nor to persons deported from China under the provisions of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865."

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN said—Are Chinese imbeciles to be allowed to enter the Colony? We don't want imbecile Chinese here.

The GOVERNOR—This is a point that was specially asked for by the Chamber of Commerce, and as I thought it right to meet their wishes, the words "nor to persons of Chinese Nationality" has been inserted in the Clause.

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN—The Chamber of Commerce is not the whole colony, and I cannot believe even the Chamber of Commerce wishes imbecile Chinese in the Colony any more than anybody else does.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—The Chamber of Commerce expressed the feeling that this should be in the Bill.

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN—It is no reason that because they wish a thing they should get it. I would come forward with some wishes tomorrow if I thought the Governor would grant them.

The Bill passed Committee, Hon. R. G. Shewan dissenting.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved, if no member objected, the third reading of the Bill.

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN objected, and the third reading was postponed.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN HONGKONG AND CHINA.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the second reading of a Bill, entitled An Ordinance to enable the Trustees of Saint John's Cathedral Church in Hongkong to hold and deal with property for the purpose of promoting the work of the Church of England in Hongkong and China. He said—The occasion for this Bill is that there is no local body possessing a general power to hold property for the use of the Church of England, and the need for such a body appears to have been for some time felt. There is already property within the diocese belonging to the Church of England, or which has been devoted to the use of the Church of England, and in all probability as time goes on there will be more property in that position. At present all such property is vested in private individuals, an arrangement that is obviously, I think, unsatisfactory both for the security of the property concerned and the facility of dealing with such property as may from time to time be necessary. It is proposed to constitute a permanent corporate body in which property of this kind can be vested. The only body available for this purpose, existing at the present time, is the church body called the trustees of Saint John's Cathedral Church in Hongkong, and this body has under the Cathedral Ordinance certain powers. It has now expressed a desire or willingness to have these powers enlarged in the degree contemplated by this Bill. The

purpose of the Bill therefore is to give the Church body legal power to acquire any property that they may desire to acquire for the use of the Church. The Ordinance will not hand over any property to the Church body—that is not its purpose. It merely enables the Church body to hold any property which it may acquire.

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN—May I ask if this body can be authorised to deal with property of the Church of England in Hongkong and also in China?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—We have practically no power of enforcing any rights that such a body might obtain in respect of property in China, but I think it is a common practice, or a practice at home, to confer these powers for what they are worth over property in other countries. If a corporate body is specially constituted so that it cannot hold property abroad it is perfectly clear that it need not attempt to do so. All we can do is to say—"You are entitled to hold property anywhere you like and so far as you can do it we give you the power to do so." We cannot enforce the rights of the Church body in China, but we can tell them—"You are entitled to hold property there if you think it expedient to do so."

Hon. R. G. SHEWAN—The title does not say that we enable them to deal with property in China.

The GOVERNOR—I suggest that the hon. member should bring up the question of the title in Committee.

The Bill passed the second reading, hon. R. G. Shewan dissenting.

The Council went into Committee on the Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that while the Council could not enforce the rights of the Church body over property in China they could give them power to hold such property.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai supported the Attorney-General.

The Bill passed Committee, Hon. R. G. Shewan dissenting.

The third reading was postponed.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, 3rd November, at 3 p.m.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 26th October.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THEIR HONOURS SIR HENRY S. BERKELEY (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE).

TANG TSZ U v. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

A motion at the instance of Tang Tsz U in the case of Tang Tsz U against the Attorney-General came under consideration. The appellant claims land in the New Territories, claim C. A. Survey district No. 4.

Mr. M. W. Slade of counsel appeared for the appellant. The Attorney-General and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., represented the Crown.

Mr. Slade moved that the hearing of the appeal be adjourned *sine die* so as to enable the appellant to properly prepare his case for trial and also to enable the appellant to make an application to the Court for leave to adduce evidence in reply to that filed by the respondent.

The Attorney-General said he would not oppose the motion on the first ground, but he objected to an adjournment being granted for the purpose of adducing further evidence.

The Chief Justice said another application would have to be made for permission to bring forward further evidence.

The Attorney-General remarked that if there were any further evidence this case would not come on for another twelve months.

The Chief Justice—We feel the application for postponement on the ground of affording the appellant further time for digesting and considering this case is not an unusual one. We are therefore prepared to grant that application. We feel also there must be some finality as to the evidence that is to be offered to this Court. Therefore what we propose to do, subject to anything we may hear from the bar, is to adjourn the hearing of this appeal and to limit the appellant to one month to make any application he may be advised to make with respect to

obtaining permission to produce further evidence, and to order that if he does not make application within one month the appeal shall come on at the end of that period. He must make it within a month, because if the proposition be granted the Crown may desire or require permission for still further replying affidavits.

The Attorney-General—It would be certain.

The Chief Justice—It is possible; and they would require a month. Our order would contain a declaration to the effect that no further adjournment would be made and no further application for the production of evidence would be entertained.

The Attorney-General thought such an order would be unfair to the Crown. He maintained that under all the rules of evidence the evidence in this case was now closed, and he very much questioned—and was prepared to argue the point—whether the Court had power to allow the appellant to call further evidence.

After further discussion.

The Court made the following order.—Adjourn the hearing of the appeal till Monday, 28th November, with liberty to the appellant to give notice of motion to be served on the respondent for leave to adduce further evidence; such motion to be made on or before Thursday, 24th November.

The Chief Justice said the effect of this would be that if the appellant applied for leave to adduce further evidence on or before 24th November, and if the leave was granted, there would necessarily be a further postponement of the hearing of the appeal, but, on the other hand, if they were prepared to go on with the hearing it would proceed on the 28th.

The Court ordered the costs to be costs of the cause.

MARINE COURT.

Friday, 21st October.

BEFORE HON. CAPT. L. BARNES-LAWRENCE
R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

AN UNFORTUNATE EUROPEAN.

An enquiry was held into the circumstances connected with a collision between the launch *Yut Sum* and a sampan, in the waters of the Colony on the 18th inst.

Mr. F. P. Sloove stated that he and the chief officer of the steamer *Kwong Sang* were passengers in a sampan on the evening of the 18th inst. When approaching the Praya landing steps, the sampan was struck by the launch *Yut Sum*, and was capsized. They managed to cling to the sampan till rescued by a passing boat. The launch afterwards took the wrecked boat in tow. Those on the launch did not throw them any lifebuoys, although they had four on board. (Witness produced one of these, which he had taken as evidence of the name of the launch). After going back to his ship to put on dry clothes he went ashore and reported the case at the police station. He furnished an account of his losses, which comprised a pocket book containing \$17½, a passenger's ticket to Shanghai, three \$10 notes and a cigar case; also sundry papers and references relating to his previous occupations and whereabouts. Loose change and some keys remained in his pocket, which enabled him to compensate the sampan people who pleaded their loss.

Replying to the Court, witness said he tried to get the number of the sampan, but in the confusion and excitement could not make out what number the sampan man gave him. The sampan was under sail on the starboard tack. She was carrying a light. He first saw the steam launch about 200 yards off, showing her steaming and bow lights. She sounded no whistle. The launch tried in the first instance to cross their bows, but on finding there was not room, tried to come under their stern, and hit the sampan on the starboard bow. The sampan was kept straight on, until seeing a collision was inevitable, she was brought up in the wind.

Ho Kam, master of the *Yut Sum*, said he was making for the triangular wharf, situated near the Macao-Canton steamer wharf. When he saw the sampan making for the shore he gave one blast on his whistle to indicate that the sampan was to go faster. The meaning of the one

blast on the whistle was to turn to the green light side. He did not turn. The sampan altered her course in such a manner that sampan and launch were facing one another. He altered his course to starboard and then went astern, and struck the sampan on the port bow.

Replying to questions, witness said he was going half speed, four to five knots an hour. He first saw the sampan more than 100 yards off. He did throw over one lifebuoy.

Hon. Capt. Barnes-Lawrence said that for not avoiding a collision, which might have been prevented had the provisions of the collision regulations been observed, Ho Kam was sentenced to have his certificate suspended for two months.

INQUESTS.

Re SUN FU, DECEASED.

A coroner's inquest was held on the 24th inst., by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, into the circumstances of the death of Sun Fu, a ricksha coolie who died at the Government Civil Hospital on the 14th of September. It was alleged that he died from injuries inflicted by a European constable, who kicked him.

Messrs. James Little, Harry Eyre and J. Rodgers (foreman) were sworn as jurors.

Mr. Gompertz gave a short account of the circumstances attending the deceased's death. The man was a ricksha coolie who came back to his coolie house on the 13th September, and made a statement to his friends to the effect that a European constable had kicked him in the foot and back. He showed the marks, and said that some people had witnessed the assault. Next day a report was made to Police Inspector Gaul by one of his friends. Inspector Gaul made an examination, and sent the man to hospital. Next day he said that two men came up to him, while he was sitting on the shafts of his ricksha (at the corner of Possession Street and Queen's Road), and one of them kicked him. Dr. Laing pronounced the man to be dangerously ill. All the European constables who were or might have been on duty about the neighbourhood in question when the assault took place were paraded, but the man could not identify anybody. He subsequently died under ordinary circumstances. When he was on the point of death he made a statement before Mr. J. H. Kemp, but as he would not admit that he was in danger of death this was not admissible to be considered as evidence—that was, because of the absence of that solemnity which would be present if a man believed he was about to die. As, however, a coroner's inquest was less formal than a trial, Mr. Gompertz thought it admissible to let the jurors know everything connected with the man's death. They must not base their verdict on the statement, though. Those who witnessed the occurrence were ricksha coolies. There appeared to be no doubt that there was an assault—blows on the back—which caused rupture of the spleen, from which the man died.

Evidence was led.

Dr. Laing, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, gave evidence that at 9 a.m. on the 15th September a Chinese coolie, 40 years of age, residing at No. 4, Wyndham Street, was admitted into the Government Civil Hospital. He examined him, and found several bruises on the back and loins. One bruise was just over the spleen. At 2 p.m., as he was getting considerably worse, he was operated on, and died shortly afterwards. As the result of a post mortem examination the deceased was found to have a diseased spleen. At least four or five kicks must have been given with considerable violence. The man suffered great pain. An operation was the only hope of saving his life.

Mr. F. J. Badeley, Captain Superintendent of Police, gave evidence that from enquiries he learned that P.-C. Ryan had been on duty with a recruit, P.-C. Foer, at the time and district in question. P.-C. Fowler was also on duty with another recruit, P.-C. Huller, on patrol duty in the section of Queen's Road taking in the corner of Possession Street. Hearing that the man was dangerously ill he took these men, and others, to see if he would be able to pick out the man who struck him. Mr. Kemp was also present. The man said

that a sergeant—they always called all European constables sergeants—kicked him; he took up his ricksha and ran away.

The four mentioned constables gave evidence, but did not throw any light on the matter.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a ruptured spleen, as a result of violence.

Re SHUI TUK, DECEASED.

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz on the 26th inst. held a coroner's inquest into the circumstances of the death of Shui Tuk, a seaman employed on the China Merchants' s.s. *Kwong Tak*. Deceased was crushed between the ship's side and a boat, while employed making fast the s.s. *Kwong Tak* to the China Merchants' buoy, in Hongkong Harbour, on Tuesday morning. A number of launches towing cargo boats surrounded the vessel, and one of the cargo boats crashed into the ship's boat. Four men out of five comprising the boat's crew managed to jump clear, but deceased was crushed and subsequently died from shock.

Kwok Mun, master of the launch *San Shui*; and Ho Tso, master of the Cargo Boat No. 467, were brought before the coroner.

Messrs. A. K. Stuart, G. Newell, and C. W. May (foreman) were empanelled as jury.

William Henry Lunt, master of the s.s. *Kwong Tak*, deposed that when he arrived here, at about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, he was surrounded by steam launches towing sugar-laden cargo junks. A number of the launches made fast to his steamer. Some of them steamed ahead of his ship. Owing to the strong tide and the drag of the boats made fast to his steamer he was hardly able to make any headway, though the engines were working "full ahead" all the time. As the ship would not steer properly witness decided to anchor, but this he could not do for some time as the anchor would have fallen on one of the cargo boats under the steamer's bow. After some delay the bows were sufficiently clear to let go an anchor, and witness hoisted the police flag. After the police had cleared the boats away witness proceeded to the China Merchants' wharf. A boat was lowered to take a rope to the buoy. Steam launches and their tows, however, were gradually closing on his ship again. One cargo boat, being towed, crashed into the ship's boat, which had five of the crew in it. Four of the men jumped on to the cargo boat, but the other had both his legs crushed between the boat and the ship's side. He was placed on the police launch and conveyed to Government Civil Hospital. The several launches all contributed more or less to the accident, as they were all crowding each other. He took the names of 14 of the launches close to his ship. He thought they were all equally to blame. Witness was unable to avert the accident, and the boat's crew had not even sufficient room to put out an oar to pull farther ahead. The deceased man was in the after part of the boat. He tried to get clear.

Otto Schroll, the chief officer, bore out the captain's statements. He added that before the collision men on the inside lighter, seeing they could not clear the ship's boat, shouted a warning.

The Chinese pilot gave evidence. The boatmen were anxious for engagement to carry cargo.

Dr. Bell, superintendent of Government Civil Hospital, said that deceased was brought to the hospital at about 8.15 a.m. He was in a dying condition, both legs having been badly crushed. He died at 9.30 a.m. from shock, due to the injuries.

Cheung Chung Si, one of the sailors who escaped, said that three launches closed in on them. One of his comrades jumped into the water, three got on to the cargo boat which crushed their boat, but the fifth was unable to get clear. There was a swift tide, and they were unable to get out of the way.

Mr. Gompertz explained to the jury in what circumstances it was permissible to return a verdict of manslaughter. In this case it was a matter entirely for their own judgment.

The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

Mr. Gompertz said that 22 men had been charged in connection with this case, with impeding navigation.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

26th October.

REMEMBERING A ROYAL DEMISE.

About fifteen years ago, King D. Luiz died, and the event was recalled to the memories of loyal Portuguese by services at the Cathedral on the 19th instant. The Governor attended, with his Aides, the Municipal Council, Army and Navy officers, and public functionaries. The whole strength of the clergy, headed by the Bishop and the Canons, and the boys and girls from the College, assembled to pray for the late King. Minute guns were all the while fired from the Monte Fort, the church bells tolled, the Guard in the Church compound fired three volleys, and the Military Band played. The pace of Macao's flagging pulse was accelerated by this unwonted animation in honour of a dead king.

ANOTHER PROCESSION.

Yesterday there was a pretty procession in honour of St. Marguerite, in whose homage a large number of young girls assembled at St. Joseph's Church.

OUR FRENCH GUESTS.

Yesterday morning Admiral Bayle in the destroyer *Pistolet*, with three other destroyers, *Javeline*, *Mousquet*, and *Fronde*, arrived here. The gallant admiral was entertained by our Governor. After dinner, there was a soirée at the Macao Club, where dancing was indulged in until two o'clock this morning. The French Admiral's Band and the Macao Military Band played in turns. The decorations were very pretty, and the diversity of uniforms made a very brilliant scene. Many of the naval, military, and official guests wore blazing decorations and orders. There was a striking mixture of sartorial colouring among the unofficial guests, there being ball dresses and walking costumes, mess jackets and smoking coats enough to remind one of a fancy dress ball. However, the spirit of the crowd was good, and a very happy time was spent.

The Admiral with his Squadron left Macao this morning, receiving the ordinary salute from the Fort. A guard of honour had been posted on the wharf at 8 a.m.

EMBARRASSING AMENITIES.

It is the fashion and the proper thing now here, if you happen to know your friend's birthday, to serenade him or her at midnight with a fire-cracker fugue. There need be no apprehension that the compliment will go unappreciated. The neighbours always seem to be awake to what is going on.

THE WEATHER.

Picnics are the order of the day now that the weather is so settled and fair. On Sundays it is almost impossible to find a suitable place unoccupied.

THE GOVERNOR DINES ON THE "MONTCALM."

An interesting function took place on the 24th inst. on board the *Montcalm*, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Charles Bayle, commanding the French squadron which has been lying in Hongkong harbour during the last few days. The French commander and officers of the squadron entertained H.E. the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., and a select party composed of representatives of the navy, army and civil service in Hongkong, to dinner on board the flagship. Among those present besides Sir Matthew Nathan were Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, Commander-in-Chief of H.B.M. squadron in China and Japan, Sir Henry Berkeley, Acting Chief Justice, Lady Berkeley and the Misses Berkeley, M. Gaston Liébert, French Consul at Hongkong, and Mme. Liébert, Colonel L. F. Brown, R.E., commanding the troops in Hongkong, Commodore Dicken, the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. May, Baron de Reinach de Werth, commander of the *Pistolet*, and Baroness de Reinach de Werth, M. Bridou, acting agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co., and Mme. Bridou, and officers from the British navy and army stationed at Hongkong. During dinner the band of the *Montcalm* played selections of music.

After dinner Vice-Admiral Bayle expressed the thanks of the French squadron to Sir Matthew Nathan, the officers of the British navy and army, and the people of Hongkong for the kind reception which had been accorded the officers and men of the French navy in the Far East. He then gave the toast of "The King," which was cordially pledged, the band playing the National Anthem.

No other toasts were proposed. The company adjourned to the upper deck of the flagship, where a pleasant hour was whiled away, the band giving selections of French popular music. The function ended shortly after ten o'clock.

On the 25th inst. the French squadron proceeded to Macao with the object of paying an official visit to his Excellency the Governor of Macao. Vice-Admiral Bayle was escorted by the torpedo-destroyers—*Pistolet*, *Mousquet*, *Fronde*, and *Javeline*. Accompanying the commander were M. Gaston Liébert, French Consul, and Mme. Liébert, as well as Baroness de Reinach de Werth. It is understood that there will be a state dinner at Macao in honour of the French squadron's visit, and that a ball will be given at the Macao Club.

THE CHINESE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

[FROM A SOUTH AFRICAN CORRESPONDENT.]

You will no doubt be interested in Hongkong in the question of how the Chinese are settling down to their new work in the mines in the Transvaal. From all appearances the results of introducing the Celestial will be very much the same as has been experienced in other parts of the world where his services have been called into requisition, so far as the work itself is concerned—and this is in a practical point of view the most important question—there seems little reason to doubt that Johnny Chinaman will prove the same plodding, industrious labourer in the Transvaal as he has shown himself to be everywhere else. Those least inclined to appreciate the Chinaman as a whole have never been disposed to accuse him of laziness. He has many bad and many unpleasant ways, but he certainly does not mind work—always provided that it leads to its natural result—an adequate return in the almighty dollar. So the newly-arrived Chinese have according to all reports given full satisfaction to the mine-owners so far as their actual work is concerned. They went down merrily into the mines, and soon showed how much could be accomplished by steady work, and at first they seemed very fairly amenable to discipline. The awful results of bringing the Chinese into the Colony which had been predicted by those whose chief aim always seems to be to throw obstacles in the way of the settlement of all matters, whether economical or political, in the Transvaal, were soon found to be moonshine. The Chinese, duly arrived at Durban and were easily transferred to the sphere of their labours, and the world still went round as usual. There was no outbreak of plague, and no clash with the Kaffirs; nothing like slavery or oppression, and no sign of any serious inconvenience to the European residents. All has been so far satisfactory, and sanguine persons began to believe that the great labour question had been finally settled in as good a way as such a question ever can be adjusted. But of late there have been signs that it is not all *coulour de rose*. The Chinaman may emigrate to any part of the world, but he is the Chinaman still; and it has not been long before he has begun to show in the Transvaal the old familiar ways that make him so troublesome a subject to deal with in other parts of the world—in Hongkong to some extent among them. Soon after arrival half a dozen of the Celestials who had come with the first "batch" found it convenient to desert from their employers, and endeavour to strike out in some more congenial pastures than were afforded by underground work in the Transvaal mines. Fortunately there are very simple laws in the Colony as to servants who desert from the service of their masters, and the local magistrate was able by means of them to deal very promptly and effectually with deserting Celestials. With their habitual respect for the "Mandarin" they

accepted the situation, resigned themselves to the fines imposed upon them by the "Devil official," and returned, sadder and wiser men, to their duties. But a more serious development of Chinese propensities has of late become manifest. A Chinaman is never happy without his guild or secret association, and those who knew them were quite prepared to find something of this kind cropping up ere long in South Africa. Sure enough an enterprising Celestial was one day discovered giving himself out as the President of the "Chinese Labour Association," and haranguing an admiring audience of his fellow countrymen upon the wrongs they were subjected to, especially in the matter of wages, which he declared were too low. The authorities got wind of the affair and arrested the energetic orator and some of his followers, who were charged with conspiracy and endeavouring to induce other Chinamen to leave their work. I don't hear that anything more has been done, so I suppose the matter has simmered down and that dismissal with a caution has been considered sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case. I don't imagine there is very much in it. Probably the men had been got hold of by some of the labour agitators, who are as active in this part of the world (and will very likely be as mischievous) as they are in most places; but the incident is not reassuring and portends difficulty in the future. The Chinese are too well versed in the arts of labour combinations and secret organisations to require any schooling, and it is to be regretted that they will be sure to find persons only too willing to set them going in this direction at the mines. Such attempts, however, won't go much farther than causing occasional temporary inconveniences, as the ordinary laws of the Transvaal are quite sufficient to meet insubordination on the part of natives (among whom the Chinese will rank), and the Chinaman is shrewd enough to know when he is well off, as he undoubtedly is in his new sphere. It is stated that some few of the men engaged have been permitted to return to China with the object of informing their fellow countrymen how well off the immigrants are, and inducing others to follow. This seems a little too good to be true, and I should think it is not unlikely that these benevolently disposed gentlemen are in tow of the Labour Association and will use their endeavours to prevent fresh emigrants accepting pay lower than they think desirable. When a Chinaman gets into a good thing, he is not as a rule anxious to cull the whole of the Flowery Land to come and share it with him. I don't suppose, however, that any attempt of this kind will have much effect. The labourers are being brought from too many different directions to make it possible to influence them all in this manner; but still, if the employers are wise they won't allow too many to go back to China with the benevolent object of spreading the good tidings.

There have already been signs of trouble in the direction of gambling establishments, and some of the new immigrants have been made acquainted with local laws against public gaming houses. Whether these enactments will be of any good as a means of restraining the Chinaman's innate tendency to gamble remains to be seen. I myself should very much doubt it. A Chinaman will have his opium and his *jan-tan*, and all attempts to stop them are sure to be evaded. The utmost that can reasonably be done is something in the direction of a fine; and after a time this merely becomes a matter of calculation—so much gain from the houses to the good, and so many fines to be added up periodically—say at China New Year—to be placed *per contra*. If the authorities in the Transvaal intend to prosecute every gathering of Chinese for a friendly little gamble they will have enough to do. In time I imagine they will find it advisable to have a blind eye to a few little irregularities and take the Chinaman's good work for the benefit of the Colony and leave his moral development to other influences. It is not likely to be greatly furthered by statutory enactments.

The real difficulty which is ahead is the possibility of the Chinese as they increase in numbers forming secret societies and causing trouble in the same way as the *Uee Hing* and *To Pe Kongs* in the Straits Settlements. The "Labour Association" incident shows how ready

they are to attempt such combinations; and, as time goes on and they get to know better how they stand, there is every likelihood of organizations springing up of a troublesome character. One good feature is that the immigrants are not all coming from the same provinces. The northern men from Manchuria are not likely to coalesce very greatly with those from the southern ports; and thus the tendency to any general combination will be modified; and the conditions of life—in compounds and divided off into the different mines—are such as will prevent factiousness and rivalry among themselves ever attaining serious dimensions. Still it would be too much to hope that the Government will not have a few troublesome matters to deal with from time to time; there is no reason to fear anything that cannot be handled with a little tact and common sense.

FANCY FAIR IN HONGKONG.

Despite the somewhat disagreeable weather, there was a large attendance at the bazaar and fancy fair which was held on the Volunteer parade ground on the 22nd instant under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League. The proceedings were opened at three o'clock, when lowering clouds threatened to mar the pleasure of the function, and it was deemed advisable to transfer the stalls, which were laden with fancy and useful articles, from the grounds to the shelter of the pavilion. It was fortunate that this precaution was adopted, for a nasty drizzling rain occasionally swept over the fair and soaked the stalls which remained outside. The parade ground was alive with flags and pennants; in a big enclosure dramatic entertainments à la grecque were performed, while at another part of the fair the ever-green Punch and Judy show attracted a host of admirers among the little ones. It was a children's day, and rain or shine they thoroughly enjoyed themselves. There was a toboggan slide down which an endless procession of youngsters tumbled, rolled and scrambled head over heels. The band of the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry played selections of music during the afternoon, and altogether, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather which undoubtedly kept away many patrons of the League, the fancy fair was very enjoyable. His Excellency the Governor was present for a short time, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, and made extensive purchases.

The first of the entertainments staged was a series of nursery rhymes which were given in costume by amateurs, the costumes being arranged by Mrs. James. The rhymes and the players were as follows:—"The Three Pipers"—W. Robertson, A. Martin and H. Stewart.—"Sarah Jane's Tea Party"—Miss Cissy Lowe. Dance—Misses B. Kennett, M. Stewart, E. Parker and G. Hume. Afterwards, a couple of comedies, or, as Bernard Shaw would say, comedietinas, were played. The first was the well-known piece "A Pair of Lunatics," in which Captain H. W. Smith, A.D.C., and Miss Berkeley took part; while the second was "The Fatal Pin," one of Anstey's funny dialogues. The cast was composed of Mrs. Hastings, the Misses K. and A. Berkeley, and Mr. H. Bird.

The following ladies kindly took charge of the various stalls with most satisfactory results:—

Tea Stall—Mrs. Danby, Mrs. Gompertz, Mrs. Bateson-Wright, Mrs. Rout, Mrs. Watson, Miss Barnes-Lawrence, Miss Siebs, Miss A. Berkeley, and the Misses Rogers (3).

Ice Stall—Mrs. Koch, Mrs. Britten, and Miss Blair.

Sweet Stall—Misses Loureiro and Misses Seth.

Toy Stall—Miss M. Loureiro and Misses Seth.

The One-Dollar Stall (all the articles most kindly provided by Mrs. Mitchell)—Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. and Miss Brotherton Harker, Miss Bateman.

Work Stall—Mrs. Badeley and Mrs. Johnston, Marjory Berkeley, Stella May, Alice Hoare, Kathleen Cocker, Gussy Hinds, and Gwennie Woodward.

Work Stall—Miss Stilwell and Miss Griffin, Phoebe May, May Hoare, and Nancy Playfair.

Work Stall—Mrs. Bridie and Mrs. More, Ethel Parker, Gertrude Bridie, Gladys Hume, Phyllis More, Lilly Presley, and Irene Cowan.

Work Stall.—Mrs. Craddock and Mrs. Davis, Beatrice Hooper, Florrie Standage, Winnie Edwards, Lily Neave, Agnes Macdonald, and Lily Higby.

Work Stall.—Mrs. Hurly, Alice Vanstone, Rose Ahwee, M. Rogge, D. Baker and Rosa Bradley.

Every praise should be awarded Mrs. May, to whose untiring efforts on behalf of the League much of the success of the function was due. The overcast sky prevented to some extent the fruition of the highest hopes of those concerned with the bazaar and fair, but taken as a whole it was a decidedly pleasant function, which is likely to prove of benefit to the various charities on whose behalf it was arranged.

The proceeds of the sale amounted to just over \$1,100.

Mrs. May, the President of the League, wishes especially to thank the ladies who kindly took charge of the stalls as well as the following firms and others who rendered generous and valuable assistance to the Bazaar:—

Messrs Kelly and Walsh; Labe, Crawford & Co.; A. Chazalon & Co.; A. Chee & Co. and A. S. Watson & Co. for gratuitous supply of various articles at the stalls; Mrs. James, who organized the excellent children's play; Mrs. Hastings, Miss Berkeley, Captain Smith A.D.C. and Mr. H. W. Bird, for their very successful dramatic entertainment; Mr. France, who kindly lent the *Day Spring*; Private Barnett for his amusing Punch and Judy show; Commodore Dicken, for the loan of flags, and the sailors of H.M.S. *Tamar* for tastefully arranging the same; Mr. Wolfe of the P.W.D., who supervised the arranging of the ground; the St. Patrick's Club for loan of some of the scenery for theatre; Colonel Caulfield and officers 110th Mahratta Light Infantry for the loan of their Band; Major Pritchard and officers Hongkong Volunteers for placing the Ground at the disposal of the League, to the Press for advertising the Bazaar; and the *China Mail* for printing programmes.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

The Hongkong Volunteers went into camp at Stonecutters Island on the 21st instant. The first launch left Murray Pier at 4.30 p.m. There were several gunners in it and three officers, Capt. Ordish, Surgeon-Lieut. Ling, and Lieut. G. P. Lammert. On arriving at the camp great satisfaction was expressed regarding the general arrangements, which had been carried out under the supervision of Sergt.-Major Higby. Three tents were provided for the officers' mess, one for each two officers as sleeping tents, two guard tents, one for the quartermaster and ammunition store, six for the staff sergeants and instructors, one for each N.C.O. and seven men, three for sergeants' messes, and one for a tailor's shop. Matsheds were provided for the general mess and canteen. Bedding was provided in the sleeping tents. The mattresses, which were placed on boards raised a couple of inches from the ground, were very soft and comfortable.

Meal hours are fixed at 8 a.m., breakfast 1 p.m., tiffin; and 7 p.m., dinner. Visitors are allowed off on Saturday afternoon, all day Sunday, and from 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. on other days. When not otherwise engaged in the forenoon the volunteers are allowed to bathe. Telephone messages to any member of the staff will be received at the Commisariat Buildings. This morning drill commenced at six o'clock, No. 1 Company being employed at the 15-pr. B. L., No. 2 Co. at the Maxim, and the Engineers at squad and company drill. At ten o'clock they are to be put through laying, musketry and infantry drill respectively. To-morrow Divine Service will be held at 7.30 a.m., a lecture will be given at 10 a.m., and the Commandant will inspect the tents at noon. The week-day drill will be varied. There will be instruction in mekometer range finding, in ammunition fuse setting, and other subjects. There will also be infantry drill parade rehearsals. For the Engineers there will be instruction by mechanics at Stonecutters West, and finally

an examination in technical work, at which H.E. the Governor will be present.

The men have entered thoroughly into the spirit of the camp, and are determined to improve in their drill.

About 150 Volunteers are in camp. On the 23rd inst., a period was set to their slumbers at the usual hour of five o'clock. Their ablutions done—many availing themselves of the opportunity of a bath in the briny—they dressed, and fixed up their tents for inspection. Church parade was at seven o'clock, and service—at which the Rev. C. H. Hickling officiated—half an hour later. All sat down, with extraordinarily good appetites, to breakfast at eight o'clock. At ten o'clock a lecture was given on gunnery; and at noon Majors C. J. Pritchard and A. Chapman inspected the tents. Sergt. Meek's tent was pronounced to be the model tent. It was indeed very neat. The beds were rolled up neatly, carbines stacked, and other impedimenta slung from a cross bamboo, or stowed away out of sight. After inspection the men were given a spell. Some entertained their friends; some went for a swim; and others, again, played football or otherwise amused themselves. Tiffin was at one o'clock; a few guests were invited.

A few lady visitors came over to the camp in the afternoon, and were entertained to tea. Cafe Weismann has a buffet, in the camp apart from the canteen. Some of the volunteers "killed time" by a game of cricket, using upturned buckets for wickets; others went out to the range for class firing at 200, 300 and 500 yards. The evening, after dinner, was quietly spent.

Saturday night, the 22nd inst., we are told, was rendered rather sleepless by some of the noisier ones, especially after the officers had been their rounds.

Sapper J. C. Witchell has been promoted to a corporal; and Corporal J. Crawford to acting sergeant while in camp.

H.E. the Governor will inspect the camp at 5 p.m. on the 26th inst.

The Volunteers at Stonecutters Island are visibly smartening in their drill. On the 24th inst. there was a spirited exhibition by the Maxim section, and in the afternoon also the men showed a hearty enthusiasm in their work which would have charmed the heart of the strictest martinet. About 50 men remained on the island during the day, and judging from their attitudes when the first afternoon boat went across they seemed to find life one grand sweet dream, only to be dispelled by the voice of the drill sergeant. One or two ladies went across to the Island in the course of the day, and visitors of the sterner sex also proceeded by the launch to chaff their soldier friends and partake of the camp hospitality, which was of the most generous character. As far as the drill was concerned, there was nothing of special note; while it lasted it was trying no doubt to those with relaxed muscles, but before the end of the week the volunteers should be in the pink of condition, and their manoeuvres should be worth seeing.

The Hongkong Volunteer Mounted Troop on Oct. 24th went out for a ride to Deep Bay. They mustered in front of the City Hall at 5.30 p.m., looking very smart.

Favoured by delightful weather, the members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps are thoroughly enjoying their outing at Stonecutters Island. On Oct. 25th the usual morning and evening drills were carried out, and although there is still room for improvement it is satisfactory to notice how the men are quickening to the commands. To-day, it is probable that Colonel Kent, of the Royal Artillery, will visit the camp and inspect the work of the H.K.V.A. Orders were given yesterday to erect targets for the big guns, and firing will commence about 6 a.m. On Oct. 25th, the men practised at the fifteen pounders with blank shot, the object being to ascertain the rapidity with which the guns could be loaded and fired. It is stated that the operations were carried through in remarkably good time. No complaints of any sort are heard from the volunteers, a minority of whom are spending a pleasant time during the day in roaming from end to end of the island. So far the camping arrangements have proved extremely satisfactory.

His Excellency the Governor visited the camp of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps at Stonecutter's Island on the 26th instant. There was a good muster of the men, who went through their drill smartly. Afterwards, His Excellency, who expressed his satisfaction with the appearance of the Corps, dined with the officers. Oct. 26th being "Guest Night" a considerable number of civilians went across to the Island, and they were entertained by the volunteers. A smoking concert was given, and the talent of the Corps found full expression during the evening. With regard to the work of the volunteers the programme on the 26th presented no feature of special interest. The usual routine work of drilling, working with the fifteen-pounders and maxims, and attending lectures sufficed to fill in the greater part of the day. The principal event is, of course, the inspection on the 29th, to which the men are now looking forward. So enthusiastic are some of the volunteers and officers that they were actually practising their company drills after darkness had fallen.

A guard of honour received His Excellency, who proceeded to inspect the men and afterwards the tents. The volunteers were put through the evolutions of the King's Birthday parade, firing the *feu de joie*. Finally they were marched before His Excellency and dismissed.

Some 150 altogether, including about seventy visitors, sat down to dinner in the mess matshed, which was gaily decorated with bunting. The menu consisted of soup, ham, chicken, vegetables, curry and rice, cake, and cheese. As soon as the tables were cleared, singing commenced. Mr. P. W. Goldring gave several good songs, as also did Lieut. G. P. Lammert. Messrs. Lapsley and Hays contributed banjo solos; Messrs. J. Witcheil, Allcock, Darby and Terrell songs; Lieut. M. S. Northcote a stump speech; and Mr. J. W. Bains a recitation. Lieut. G. P. Lammert and Mr. Sheffield acted as accompanists. A very enjoyable evening was closed shortly before eleven o'clock by singing the National Anthem.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., was held at the offices of the general agents, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hongkong, on October 21st. The Hon. W. J. Gresson, chairman of the Consulting Committee, presided, and the others present were the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. D. E. Brown, F. Maitland, H. P. White, and E. Shellim, members of the Consulting Committee; the Hon. Gershom Stewart, Messrs C. Rogge, A. G. Morris, A. V. Apar, J. Orange, J. Whittall, P. Tester, F. J. V. Ribeiro, G. Potts, Ho Fook, Chan San, Ho Kom Tong, Ho U Sang, and G. T. Veitch, secretary.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said: Gentlemen—With your permission we will adopt the usual custom and take the report and accounts as read. The result of last year's working I trust you will consider satisfactory, as also our recommendation as to the disposal of the available balance of \$445,494.34: viz.—by paying a dividend of \$17 per share, strengthening the Reserve Fund by the addition of \$100,000 which will then stand at \$1,400,000, increasing the Re-Insurance Fund by \$25,000, and carrying forward the balance of \$150,494.34. Our premium income, you will have noticed, shows an increase over that of the previous year. This in some measure was owing to the rate of exchange at which the sterling premium was converted, viz.—1/8 as against 1/10 in 1902. Sterling losses were also calculated at the same rate. The present year's working, to date, I have pleasure in stating, continues satisfactory, although in this quarter, owing to the existing war, business is somewhat restricted. As regards our mortgages, our surveyors report ample margins on the sums advanced. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions appertaining thereto which shareholders may ask.

No questions were asked.

The CHAIRMAN then formally moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Hon. GERSHOM STEWART, in seconding said: I am sure I express the general opinion of the shareholders in saying that we are extremely contented with the very satisfactory report which is put before us for the period under review—(Hear, hear). I think as long as we proceed on the very safe lines that we are going on of distributing in dividends only half our earnings we shall continue to prosper. I am very pleased to see the continual building up of a strong reserve, and I hope that policy will be long continued. It might possibly come under the consideration of the directors at some not very distant date as to whether some of that reserve should be in gold.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the nomination of Mr. H. P. White to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. H. Lewis be confirmed, and that the resignation of Mr. J. H. Lewis be accepted. He also moved that the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs D. E. Brown, F. Maitland, H. P. White, and E. Shellim be re-elected members of the Consulting Committee.

Mr. ROGGE seconded.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the re-election of Messrs W. H. Potts and R. Chatterton Wilcox as auditors.

Mr. Ho Fook seconded.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said the dividends would be ready this (Saturday) morning and those for local shareholders would be posted the first thing in the morning.

The proceedings then ended.

"SQUEEZING" A MESS.

An interesting case which should appeal to the large army of young men who are running or have been concerned with messes has just been decided in the British Court at Shanghai. A Chinese cook entered a claim for \$75.30 against a Mr. C. H. Rutherford. It was alleged that the money had been expended on provisions supplied by defendant's orders. Mr. Rutherford did not dispute the claim—according to the report—but he told a delightful story of how he ran his mess in Shanghai. The cook when he was engaged in August was distinctly told that the food should not come to more than \$40 a head per month—there were four in the mess, so that the idea was to spend \$160 a month on food. But this was not to the cook's liking, and at the end of the month he calmly presented a bill for \$300—or \$75 a head for the month. And what an amount of food these four messmates had consumed in the month! According to the cook's little bill, the quartette had waded through 2,000 lbs. of solid fare, close upon a ton of fish, flesh, fowl, and vegetables. There was apparently a lively day when the bill was presented and Mr. Rutherford refused to pay every thing. Next month expenses were reduced and the bill only amounted to \$165. To show the Court how impossible it was that so much food could have been consumed by four men in a month, Mr. Rutherford quoted some of the items in the cook's account. The four in the mess were said to have made away with 310 pounds of meat, 100 chickens, 806 pounds of potatoes, 482 eggs, 126 pounds of butter, 44 pounds of sugar, 85 pounds of bread, 25½ pounds of ham and bacon and numerous other things, the whole totalling over 2,000 pounds. In two days they had consumed 30 lbs. of meat—which shows what a healthy place Shanghai is. The cook had offered to reduce his bill by \$50, but the offer was refused. The cook alleged that there had been plenty of friends invited by the masters to chow, and that was how the food was used up. Mr. Rutherford said that he was not prepared to make an offer to the cook, but left the matter to the discretion of the Court. But his Honour said he was not supposed to settle other people's housekeeping bills. "I have quite enough," he added naively, "I have quite enough to do with my own. If you find a boy 'squeezing' why—get rid of him at once. That is the way to do." The cook got \$60 and costs.

HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI ON FOOT.

The police officer in charge of the station at Shatakok, on the frontier, was on the 21st inst. considerably surprised by the appearance of four foot-sore travellers. They told him they were starving, and asked for food. They had been in the Hongkong house of detention for at least ten weeks, and were so thoroughly sick of it that they were going to try their luck at Shanghai. They were walking to Shanghai. Could the police officer kindly tell them if they were near that place then?

"Not by a long way," replied the constable, "and when you get into Kwangsi, after a couple of days' walk, you will very likely be attacked by rebels."

"We don't care," was the reply. "The Chaplain has been getting jobs on ships for men not desperately in need of them, and letting us be overlooked. We are going to walk right on to Shanghai. We thought, though, that we were pretty near Shanghai now, for we have had a long tramp, having left the Kowloon Institute after a 'bun fight'."

The kind-hearted officer took compassion on the poor fellows and gave them a little money and some food. He said that they ate between them at least 7 lbs. of bread and half a ham "skin and all."

THE GARRISON RELIEFS.

WEST KENTS TO RELIEVE THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Eight companies of the Royal West Kent Regiment will leave Colombo for China on or about the 4th November, arriving here about the 18th November. Four companies will be landed here, while the other four will proceed north to relieve the two companies of Sherwood Foresters at Tientsin, the two at Peking, and the 80 men at Weihaiwei. The four relieved companies will then come down to Hongkong, where they will be joined by their comrades, the other four companies already relieved. The eight companies of Sherwood Foresters will then leave for Singapore—to remain stationed there for probably two years—on the 4th December.

The new arrangement is for regiments to go from South Africa to Ceylon, there to remain two years; proceed to China (another two years); to Singapore (two years); and then India, the soldiers' goal. The Sherwood Foresters came from South Africa to Hongkong, the West Kents went to Ceylon, and the Manchesters to Singapore. The latter are considered to be the luckiest, as they get first turn at India. That is, as soon as the Sherwood Foresters relieve them at Singapore. The evacuation of Weihaiwei does not yet appear to be contemplated. Some of the officers of the West Kent Regiment are Major Isacke; Captains Moody, Tulloh and Venables; Lieutenants Case Morris, G. L. Stevenson and Humphreys.

THE IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

NEW RULES.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that on the 20th inst. the Governor-in-Council made the following addition to Rule 2 of the Rules and Regulations published in 1900, respecting the importation of petroleum:—

2A. No case containing petroleum in a leaky or damaged condition shall be shipped or transhipped in any port in this Colony, and should any such leakage be found to have taken place from cases already shipped on board of any vessel, it shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to cause such vessel to be removed, at the expense of the owner, agent or master thereof, to such place as he may deem necessary to safeguard the interests of the harbour.

2B. During the landing, shipment or transhipment of case-oil, it shall be lawful for the Captain Superintendent of Police to place a Police guard over the same, such guard to be maintained at the expense of the owner, agent or master of the vessel.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

The following items are gleaned from Chinese papers:—

The protest made by the gentry of Hunan against the transference of the Hankow-Canton Railway Concession to a Belgian syndicate is endorsed by the President of the Railway Administration, but the attitude of Sheng Kungpao seems to be that of sitting on the fence. He is not sure that the Chinese Government could legally cancel the agreement.

The original concession of the Chengting-fu-Tai-Yuan-fu Railway was given to the Russo-Chinese Bank for the sum of ten million francs of railway bonds, but now the concession has been transferred to a French syndicate for 40 million francs in bonds.

The railway between Tsechow and Taokow has been built by the Peking Syndicate, but the Chinese Government does not allow the carrying of passengers or cargo and the line does not pay. The syndicate has tried to sell the line to the Chinese Government and has consulted with Sheng Kungpao. Sheng on the other hand tried to sell the Hanyang Iron Works, but the Peking Syndicate refused to accept that offer; thus the matter has fallen through. It has now been decided to sell the railway line to Lu Han Railway at 7,000,000 taels.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN CHINA.

The following letter has been received by the Chairman of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce from Sir Ernest Satow, H.M.'s Minister at Peking:—

Peking, 15th September, 1904.

SIR.—I have received your communication of the 12th inst. enclosing copy of a Memorial from the Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai, Hongkong and Tientsin to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body on the subject of the pressing need for the establishment of a uniform National Coinage in China.

In reply I beg to inform you that correspondence has already passed between the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and myself on this subject.

In view of the scheme for the adoption of the gold standard laid before the Chinese Government by Professor J. W. Jenks of the United States' Commission on International Exchange, which is now under the consideration of the Chinese Government, I do not see my way at present to do more than give it my general support by taking such opportunities as may present themselves of urging its adoption.

I would, however, take the liberty of pointing out to the Chairmen of the respective Chambers that the reference in paragraph 2 of the memorial to "the establishment of a uniform national coinage as provided by Treaty" is not likely to have the same weight with the members of the Diplomatic Body, since the majority of the governments represented at Peking have not thought it necessary to enter into treaty stipulations with China in regard to this question.—Your obedient servant,

ERNEST SATOW.

J. M. DICKINSON, Esq.,

Chairman of the

Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce.

The French Minister replied that he would with the greatest pleasure give his attention to the subject when it comes to be discussed by the Corps Diplomatique. The reply of the American Minister was purely formal.

SHANGHAI AND THE FRENCH MAIL SERVICE.

A minute of the last committee meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce reads:—

This question, which was deferred from the previous meeting, is further illustrated by the arrival of two French Mails, one of the 6th August occupying 42 days and being delivered 4 days after the English Mail of the 12th August, and the other dated 3rd September reaching here on 10th October, one day ahead of the English Mail of 9th September—37 days being occupied in transit.

It is decided to address the Chambers of London and Manchester, with a suggestion that they approach the Postal Authorities on the subject, and the Secretary is instructed to simultaneously advise the Chambers of Singapore, Hongkong, Tientsin and Hankow of the action of this Chamber.

THE "ARABIA" JUDGMENT.

TEXT OF UNITED STATES PROTEST.

The following is the text of the protest of the United States Government against the decision of the Russian Government with regard to the cargo of the steamship *Arabia*. It is in the form of a Despatch from Mr. Hay to the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, dated August 30, and communicated by him to Count Lamsdorff:—

"The Department has carefully considered the Note of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs dated July 27 last, a copy of which is enclosed with your Despatch, with reference to the decision of the Prize Court in the case of the steamship *Arabia*, containing American cargo, seized by the Russian Naval forces and sent to Vladivostok for adjudication.

"As communicated to you by the Minister, the decision of the Court was that the steamer *Arabia* was lawfully seized; that the cargo, composed of railway material and flour, weighing about 2,360,000 livres, destined to Japanese ports, and addressed to different commercial houses in said ports, constitutes contraband of war; that the cargo bound for Japanese ports should be confiscated as being lawful prize.

"In communicating the said decision, the Minister observed, in response to the request of this Government for the release of the non-contraband portion of the cargo, that the question could only be decided through judicial channels on the basis of a decision of the Prize Court.

"This is the first authentic information which the Department has received of the precise grounds on which the Prize Court decided to confiscate the railway material and flour in question. The judgment of confiscation appears to be founded on the mere fact that the goods in question were bound for Japanese ports and addressed to various commercial houses in said ports. In view of its well-known attitude, it should hardly seem necessary to say that the Government of the United States is unable to admit the validity of the judgment, which appears to have been rendered in disregard of the settled law of nations in respect to what constitutes contraband of war. If the judgment and the communication accompanying its transmission are to be taken as an expression of the attitude of his Imperial Majesty's Government, and as an interpretation of the Russian Imperial Order of February 29 last, it raises a question of momentous import in its bearing on the rights of neutral commerce.

"The Russian Imperial Order denounces as absolutely contraband of war telegraphic, telephonic, and railway materials, and fuel of all kinds without regard to the question whether destined for Military or for purely pacific and industrial uses.

"Clause 5, Article 10, of the Imperial Order denounces as contraband of war 'all articles destined for war on land or sea, as well as rice, provisions and horses, beasts of burden and others (*autres*) capable of serving a warlike purpose, and if they are transported on account of or to the destination of the enemy.'

"The ambiguity of meaning which characterises the language of this Clause, lending itself to a double interpretation, left its real intentment doubtful. The vagueness of the language used in so important a matter, where a just regard for the rights of neutral commerce required that it should be clear and explicit, could not fail to excite inquiry among American shippers, who, left in doubt as to the significance attributed by his Imperial Majesty's Government to the word 'enemy'—uncertain as to whether it meant 'enemy Government or forces,' or 'enemy ports or territory'—have been compelled to refuse the shipment of goods of any character to Japanese ports. The very obscurity of the terms used seemed to contain a destruc-

tive menace even to legitimate American commerce.

"In the interpretation of Clause 10 of Article 5, and having regard to the traditional attitude of his Imperial Majesty's Government, as well as to the established rule of International Law with respect to goods which a belligerent may or may not treat as contraband of war, it seemed to the Government of the United States incredible that the word '*autres*' or the word '*l'ennemi*' could be intended to include as contraband of war goods, stuffs, fuel, cotton, and all 'other' articles destined to Japanese ports, irrespective of the question whether they were intended for the support of a non-combatant population or for the use of the Military or Naval forces. In its Circular of June 10 last, communicated by you to the Russian Government, the Department interpreted the word 'enemy' in a mitigated sense, as well as in accordance with the enlightened and humane principles of International Law, and therefore it treated the word 'enemy,' as used in the context, as meaning 'enemy Government or forces,' and not the 'enemy ports or territory.'

"But if a benign interpretation was placed on the language used, it is because such an interpretation was due to the Russian Government, between whom and the United States a most valued and unbroken friendship has always existed; and it was no less due to the commerce of the latter, inasmuch as the broad interpretation of the language used would imply a total inhibition of legitimate commerce between Japan and the United States, which it would be impossible for the latter to acquiesce in.

"Whatever doubt could exist as to the meaning of the Imperial Order has been apparently removed by the enclosure in your Despatch of the Note from Count Lamsdorff, stating tersely and simply the sentence of the Prize Court. The communication of the decision was made in unqualified terms, and the Department is, therefore, constrained to take notice of the principle on which the condemnation is based, and which it is impossible for the United States to accept, as indicating either a principle of law or a policy which a belligerent State may lawfully enforce or pursue towards the United States as neutral.

"With respect to articles and material for telegraphic and telephonic installations, unnecessary hardship is imposed by treating them all as contraband of war—even those articles which are evidently and unquestionably intended for merely domestic or industrial uses. With respect to railway material, the judgment of the Court appears to proceed in plain violation of the terms of the Imperial Order, according to which they are to be deemed to be contraband of war only if intended for the construction of railways. The United States Government regrets that it could not concede that telegraphic, telephonic, and railway materials are confiscable simply because destined to the open commercial ports of a belligerent.

"When war exists between powerful States, it is vital to the legitimate maritime commerce of neutral States that there be no relaxation of the rule—no deviation from the criterion—for determining what constitutes contraband of war, lawfully subject to belligerent capture, namely—warlike nature, use, and destination. Articles which, like arms and ammunition, are by their nature of self-evident warlike use, are contraband of war, if destined to enemy's territory; but articles which, like coal, cotton, and provisions, though of ordinarily innocent are capable of warlike use, are not subject to capture and confiscation unless shown by evidence to be actually destined for the Military or Naval forces of a belligerent.

"This substantive principle of the law of nations cannot be overridden by a technical rule of the Prize Court that the owners of the captured cargo must prove that no part of it may eventually come to the hands of the enemy's forces. The proof is of an impossible nature; and it cannot be admitted that the absence of proof, in its nature impossible to make, can justify the seizure and condemnation. If it were otherwise, all neutral commerce with the people of a belligerent State would be impossible; the innocent would suffer inevitable condemnation with the guilty.

"The established principle of discrimination between contraband and non-contraband goods admits of no relaxation or refinement. It must

be either inflexibly adhered to, or abandoned by all nations. There is and can be no middle ground. The criterion of warlike usefulness and destination has been adopted by the common consent of civilised nations, after centuries of struggle in which each belligerent made indiscriminate warfare upon all commerce of all neutral States with the people of the other belligerent, and which led to reprisals as the mildest available remedy.

"If the principle which appears to have been declared by the Vladivostok Prize Court, and which has not so far been disavowed or explained by his Imperial Majesty's Government, is acquiesced in, it means, if carried into full execution, the complete destruction of all neutral commerce with the non-combatant population of Japan; it obviates the necessity of blockades; it renders meaningless the principle of the Declaration of Paris set forth in the Imperial Order of February 29 last that a blockade, in order to be obligatory, must be effective; it obliterates all distinction between commerce in contraband and non-contraband goods, and is, in effect, a declaration of war against commerce of every description between the people of a neutral and those of a belligerent State.

"You will express to Count Lamsdorff the deep regret and grave concern with which the Government of the United States has received his unqualified communication of the decision of the Prize Court; you will make earnest protest against it, and say that the Government of the United States regrets its complete inability to recognise the principle of that decision, and still less to acquiesce in it as a policy."

THE ALTERATION OF LOCAL TIME.

We have received from the Colonial Secretary for publication the following copy of a letter from His Excellency the Governor of Macao to the Governor, in connection with the proposed alteration of the time of this Colony to that of 120 deg. East Longitude which is to take place on Sunday next:—

[Translation.]

Government House,

Macao, 22nd October, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Despatch in which Your Excellency was pleased to communicate to me that on the 30th instant the time of 120 deg. East Longitude will be adopted in Hongkong, and to inform Your Excellency that on the same day the time in question shall also be put into execution in this Colony by an advance over the present time of 25min. 50sec.

God help Your Excellency.

(Sd.) MARTINHO MONTENEGRO,
Governor.

His Excellency
The Governor of
Hongkong.

We are further desired to make it known that the change will be effected by firing the gun and by the dropping of the Ball at 23min. 18sec. before one.

MANCHUS AND CHINESE.

A letter from Peking states that during a recent private audience of Prince Ching before their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, his Highness lamented the lack of talent and enterprise among those of Manchu blood and earnestly advocated that the "caste," or race line hitherto drawn between Manchus and Chinese, be abolished, and so long as a man should have the necessary ability and knowledge he should be given the position his talents fitted him for without regard to the fact of his being a Manchu or a Chinese. In other words, Prince Ching recommended that Chinese shall from henceforth be given equal chances with Manchus to hold posts of honour and responsibility in the Imperial Government, and that positions hitherto peculiarly vested in Manchus be also given to Chinese and vice versa. It is stated that their Majesties welcomed the suggestions of Prince Ching and that there is a good chance of seeing an Imperial edict on the subject abolishing race

distinctions in the holding of office for ever. It will be remembered the Empress Dowager made a decided step in this direction in 1902, when she issued a special decree permitting Chinese and Manchus to intermarry, hitherto prohibited by Imperial proclamations of the first Emperors of the present dynasty. In this connection her Majesty, it will be remembered, also exhorted Chinese parents to abolish the cruel custom of foot-binding, speaking strongly against it in her decree.—N.-C. Daily News.

THE METHODS OF EXTENDING BUSINESS IN CHINA.

The British Consul at Canton in his report for 1903 remarks:—"I am constantly the recipient of admirable price lists and descriptive catalogues from British firms at home, which I endeavour to place to the best advantage of the senders. But in nine cases out of ten I feel the futility of this method of extending business in China. Such lists and catalogues being only in English can only be made known by the agency of British firms on the spot, and they, as a rule, have neither the special knowledge nor the staff to enable them to do this with practical effect. For instance, a firm of machine makers sent me not long ago an elaborate illustrated pamphlet, which would be sufficient perhaps to assist a European merchant, with expert knowledge, to extend that line of business. In Canton there are no machinery experts amongst the British merchants, and even if there were, the first step they would naturally take would be to ask the home firm to send out some working specimens of the machines to show to Chinese. It cannot be too thoroughly understood by such manufacturers that almost their only hope of establishing a footing is to send out qualified representatives with working specimens. The creation of a paying market in any novelty is a tedious process in China, and the local British merchant will not attempt the task without more inducement than a catalogue. A commercial friend, the leading representative of an old firm of standing, has pointed out to me a difficulty which actually occurred to him in such a case. He was prepared after some trouble and enquiry to risk capital and effort in pushing the wares of a British manufacturing firm, but he wished to make it one of the conditions of his assistance that he should be the sole agent in China for the purpose for a specified period. This was refused, and those wares are, I believe, still unrepresented in the Chinese market. Yet it would seem only reasonable that if a local merchant succeeds in making a market for special wares he should be allowed a fair enjoyment of it and not be liable to displacement by the home manufacturers for any reason and at any moment. It is all a matter of terms, no doubt, but the impression left on my mind by the facts of the case I have mentioned was that the home manufacturers did not attach sufficient value to the advantages which in China arise from the machinery of an old-established firm with a well-known 'chop' and a wide connection. For such they must be prepared to pay more than for similar advantages in Europe."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A RECENT CORONER'S INQUEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 25th October.

SIR,—A verdict of "death from a ruptured spleen as a result of violence" was returned by the jury sitting at an inquest held yesterday re the death of a ricksha coolie who died at the Government Civil Hospital.

According to the evidence given by Dr. Laing, the cause of death was no doubt due to a rupture of spleen resultant from several violent kicks received by the deceased, and in the short account narrated to the jury regarding the circumstances of the death, Mr. Gompertz also mentioned the fact that deceased had made a statement before him that a European constable had given him several kicks on the back, &c., while sitting on the shafts of his ricksha, but the statement in Mr. Gompertz's opinion could not be admitted as evidence against the constable

because deceased did not anticipate death at the time he made it. Well, be it as it may, do you think, Mr. Editor, that deceased, though a Chinese coolie, received the violence which subsequently cost him his life from anybody other than from a European constable? The question is, who is that constable, and in what way can he be discovered? It would not do to say that all the witnesses were only ricksha coolies and that their evidence could not be taken into consideration. If this be the idea of the Government, the formality of calling witnesses to give evidence should be altogether dispensed with.

According to the evidence, there were four European constables on duty near the locality in which the brutal assault was committed, and although none of them could be identified as being the actual doer of that wicked deed, it is still Capt. Badeley's duty to see that the slur cast upon his department be cleared up, for the evidence distinctly showed that the deed was committed by a member of the Police Force. I should suggest that the four European constables referred to ought to be temporarily suspended pending further investigation by the Captain Superintendent of Police.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

HONGKONG.

Fleet-Paymaster A. Wilson has been appointed a member of the committee for the Wong-nei-chong and Queen's Recreation Ground, vice Surgeon W. L. Martin, R.N.

Mr. S. B. C. Ross has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor to be a Director of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

Mr. John James Blake has passed his master's examination. He was examined by Commander Dawes, R.N., and Capt. Evans, of the C.P.R. s.s. *Tartar*.

The only cases of communicable disease reported last week were three Europeans with enteric fever (two imported from Japan and one from West River), three Chinese and one Japanese (also enteric).

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 23rd October, 1904, were 275 non-Chinese and 86 Chinese to the former, and 112 non-Chinese and 1,872 Chinese to the latter institution.

Mr. Albert Attwood has passed his master mariner's examination. Mr. Basil Taylor examined him in navigation, and Commander Dawes, R.N., and Capt. F. D. Goddard in seamanship.

The P. & O. s.s. *Banca* arrived from London Oct. 26th. Besides a large quantity of general cargo she had explosives consigned to the War Department here. There were 406 cases of cartridges, 20 shells, ten torpedoes, and one case of safety cartridges.

Mr. G. Hoggarth, a member of the Civil Service Club, has written to the committee of the Cricket League asking them to accept a cup, to be presented to the batsman who makes the best average in the League's fixtures. The presentation is to take place at the end of the present season, so that the cup will, if accepted be won outright and become the property of the best batsman.

It is probable that very much the same team as that which took part in the Interport Rifle Match will shoot for Hongkong in the Imperial Rifle Match. Teams competing in the Imperial Rifle Match will, as usual, be representative of the whole British Empire—that is, Australia, Canada, South Africa, India, New Zealand, Ceylon, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, etc., etc. The time allowed for shooting is from about the middle to the end of December.

Fire Brigade's winter drills have been commenced. The Brigade is to drill in two sections, as was the practice last year. On Wednesday morning drill took place behind the Ko Shing Theatre, and yesterday morning at the rear of the City Hall. In future all of the drills will be carried out at the back of the Ko Shing Theatre. The drills have been well attended, close on 20 Europeans and a good force of Chinese being present. The officers in charge were Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Deputy Superintendent of Police), Chief Inspector Baker, and Assistant Engineer Lane. The men practised with the ladders, life-saving appliances and the hose carriages.

Colonel C. H. Darling, late Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications at Army Headquarters, has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer in the South China (Hongkong) command, to succeed Colonel L. F. Brown, R. E.

Capt. Thomas William Groves passed his examination, and two other Europeans and a Chinaman failed. Other candidates will be examined next Thursday. There are about 18 in all, half being Europeans and the other half Chinese. When a candidate fails he cannot be re-examined till all the other candidates have been examined.

An examination of candidates for Hongkong Pilots' certificates was held at the Harbour Office on October 27th. The examiners were Mr. Basil Taylor, Assistant Harbour Master; Commander G. W. Dawes, R.N.; Lieut. J. F. Knox, King's Harbour Master; Capt. F. A. Brown, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.; and Capt. T. P. Hall, the surveyor.

When the s.s. *Kuonk Tai* arrived from Canton yesterday, and was making fast to her buoy opposite the Harbour Office, a serious accident occurred. One of her boats had been lowered to assist in making the cable fast to the moorings, when several launches towing cargo-boats came alongside, before the ship had made fast. The boat was jammed against the ship's side, and smashed. One of the crew was killed and two others injured. Six or seven launch coxswains and several cargo-boat men were arrested. An enquiry will probably be held to-day.

The arrival in Hongkong Harbour on Oct. 24th of the steamship *Telemachus* which had in tow the old French man-of-war *Bayard*, whose fighting days are over, furnished an exceptional opportunity for the propagation of war news made on the spot. It was freely rumoured in town that a dismantled and disabled Russian cruiser had sought shelter in Hongkong from the terrier Japs, and that the vessel was in a terribly battered condition. The fact was that the *Telemachus* brought in an ancient receiving ship which was on duty at Saigon until it got beyond repair. The quondam man-of-war was recently sold for scrap-iron and has been brought to Hongkong to be broken up. The vessel presented a most woe-begone appearance when she arrived, and from a distance looked as if she had undergone all the stress of a long sustained bombardment. Prior to being sold by auction the warship was stripped of everything that had the slightest value. The decks were strewn with odds and ends of shipping gear, broken-down ladders, scraps of rusty iron, and a heterogeneous mass of useless rigging and tackle. The journey from Saigon, however, had been satisfactorily accomplished, notwithstanding the heavy monsoon which was encountered. It is stated that the boat shipped water freely and the pumps were used every six hours to clear the hold. The sum of \$10,000 was paid for the tow, which was accomplished at a uniform speed of four knots an hour.

FAR EASTERN ITEMS.

Orders have been issued from Peking to the various provinces to consider and report on the best way to revive the Chinese navy.

Mr. John Adamson, of the Kobe branch of the Chartered Bank, was married on October 12th to Miss Amy Mendelson, a Yokohama girl.

The Penang Chinese have decided that the suggested legislation for the registration of Chinese marriages is not deemed desirable or necessary.

The agreement relating to the employment of Mr. Megata as financial adviser to the Korean Government was signed in Seoul on the 14th inst. Poor Korea has to pay Megata-san more salary than Japan pays the Prime Minister.

Rear-Admiral Charles Jackson Train, of the American navy, assumed chief command of the Philippine squadron on the 19th inst., reaching Manila on board the *Korea* and at once flying his flag from the *Rainbow*.

Up to the 14th, reports the *Japan Gazette*, 13,217 blankets have been contributed by Yokohama people, while the number of contributions in Tokyo reached 70,778. Some 1,000 blankets have been sent in by Dr. Takata, Director of a Tokyo hospital, alone.

Great complaint is made about the military police in Peking that though they parade the streets at night and blow bugles they never catch any thieves and bad characters.

The difference between Counts Matsukata and Inouye and Baron Ito has been settled through the good offices of Marquises Ito and Yamagata. The *Nichi Nichi* is now practically the organ of the Mitsui Bishi family, which has long dreamed of an Ito-Okuma coalition.

Two of the leaders of the rioters in Kiangsi who recently stole arms and ammunition from the Imperial troops have been caught, and in their possession were found flags with various inscriptions, among them being "Kill the foreigners and Christians and help China."

The coolie-steamer *Swanley*, which went ashore on the Natunas and had to land her 2,200 coolies there, has gone into dock at Singapore. Her damage is believed to be extensive. Meanwhile the coolies remain on their island and a month's provisions have been sent from Borneo. They will probably be taken on by the *Courtfield* to Durban; it is not expected they will touch at Singapore. The coolies are in charge of Mr. Godsil and Drs Chalmers and McIntosh are attending them on the Natunas.

Mgr. Agius, the new Apostolic delegate to the Philippines, was consecrated at Rome on 18th Sept. titular Archbishop of Palmyra with great solemnity at the Church of St. Ambrose. The consecrating clergy were Cardinal Merry del Val and Archbishops Stonor and Chappelle, the latter being himself the first apostolic delegate to the Philippines. Archbishop Agius was congratulated on having omitted the customary entertainment after the ceremony, giving instead a generous sum to the people of the parish.

We have heard nothing definite yet of the retirement—enforced or otherwise—of the American Consul at Shanghai. The *China Review*, however, says:—In connection with the enforced retirement of Consul-General Goodnow from Shanghai, by order of the President of the U.S.A., we have had placed before us documents by Mr. Browne-Burke in connection with several extraordinary actions on the part of Mr. Goodnow, which *prima facie*, were quite enough to prohibit his further continuance in office. The same paper reports, in another issue, that Mr. Davidson, F.R.G.S., late American Consul-General in Formosa, and recently appointed to Antung, has been given the post *pro tem*.

The *Chefoo Daily News* is keeping up its agitation in favour of the establishment of an International Settlement at that port. Petitions in favour of the proposal have already been sent to Peking by the American, British, German, and Italian residents, and it is expected that petitions from other nationalities will follow. The Japanese Consul is stated to be heartily in favour of the movement, and announces that he was among the first of the local Consuls to write to Peking on the subject. The *Chefoo Daily News* says: "Everybody in Chefoo desires the Settlement, and the matter, while moving slowly, is surely coming to an issue. There seems to be no dissension from the opinion that if there is a unanimity of action on the part of the various nationalities residing and doing business in Chefoo, the Settlement may be successfully pulled through."

The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai was held on the 17th inst. The Vice-President, Mr. W. A. C. Murray, was in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. It was stated that the membership had increased during the year; \$1,300 had been expended in relieving deserving cases. One member observed that men of the beachcomber class were on the increase all along the China coast, and it would be well for the committee to exercise great caution in making grants other than to benefit widows and orphans. It was decided that St. Andrew's Day should be celebrated with a ball. The following were elected the Committee of the Society for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Brodie A. Clarke, S. Groundwater, W. S. Burns, R. D. Watt, W. C. Murray, E. F. Mackay, John Prentice, W. F. Inglis, J. D. Smart, W. B. Buyers, Henry Keswick, Jas. Christie, Jas. McKie, H. J. Clark, C. W. Ure, and W. D. Graham. Mr. J. F. McKie was elected president and Mr. Emes Mackay vice-president.

TRADE ITEMS.

Mr. R. Perez of Chefoo, proprietor of the Beach Hotel, has now taken over the interests in Shanghai and outports of A. Chazalon, which will be carried on as R. Perez & Co.

During nine months ended last March the total commerce of the Philippine Islands showed an increased value of more than a million dollars, according to the bureau of insular affairs.

The capital for the long talked of Government paper mills is said to be nearly raised, and if the Peking shares are allotted, and if everything else is favourable, some steps will be taken, says the *Peking Times*, in the 10th moon, if possible.

The South Sea line of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which hitherto went from Sydney via Bismarck Archipelago, Kaiser Wilhelm Island, and Dutch East-India to Singapore, in future, says a London paper, will go another way, viz., from Kaiser Wilhelm Island to Manila, Hongkong and Kobe, thus creating a traffic between Australia and Japan, which will give better financial results for the line.

The flag of the United States is not a familiar sight in Hongkong, says General Bragg, U. S. Consul-General, and there are few if any representatives of American commerce here. No American warehouses, no American places of business where American wares and manufactures are on exhibition, for sale or exchange, no docks, no shipping—all is foreign and Chinese. It cannot be too thoroughly understood by all interested, in fact or in expectancy, that in Chinese trade American enterprise is still confined to the perimeter of the wheel—it has no status at all in South China. Great Britain has steadily plodded on for the conquest of Chinese trade for more than half a century, never abating her efforts, but pushing patiently on, protecting her trade, whenever acquired, as circumstances demanded. Absolute force is rarely needed; it is the consciousness of force, ready to be used, if need be, that keeps the peace. One of the great secrets of success in China, as elsewhere, is patient and persistent work, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the business entered upon and a careful study of the people with whom one desires to deal. The Chinese are not dull or stupid or easily imposed upon. While being studied they study in return.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co. of Shanghai, in their Circular dated 17th October, state:—Black Teas.—A small business only has been done; prices remain firm. The settlements since our last advices have been 7,700 half-chests. Total arrival to date:—44,683 half-chests against 40,583 half-chests last year. Total settlements to date:—37,016 half-chests against 34,100 half-chests last year. Green Teas.—Pingsuey.—Most of the business reported has been in single lines, third Gunpowders have been in demand at Tls. 18-15, and second Gunpowders at Tls. 28-35 per picul. Chops have been dealt in to a small extent, settlements show no change in rates. Country Teas.—During the interval "Fine" to "Choicest" quality Teas have been cleared off the market. Good Medium teas have been in strong demand and rates have advanced considerably, latest settlements show an advance of Tls. 1-1½ per picul. Medium quality Teas have been dealt in to a small extent at unchanged rates; the business done in Common grades has been small, the few settlements made show a weak market, although there is no quotable decline. Late arrivals show a great falling off in quality, going dark in cup, with rather coarse flavour. A large proportion of the stock consists of this grade. Hyson.—Business reported is small, the demand lately has run on "Good" liquoring teas, which have been cleared off the market at fully previous rates. Foong Mees and Sou Mees.—Good liquoring teas are in small stock and prices are firm. Fychow Foong Mees are in fair stock and may be quoted at Tls. 32-35 per picul, with only a small demand. Total settlements since 3rd inst.:—29,987 half-chests. Total settlements since opening of market to date:—263,368 half-chests; stock, 74,337 half-chests. Last year's figures were:—Settlements, 328,605 half-chests; stock, 39,344 half-chests. Settlements of Hyson and Young Hyson since opening of market to date:—Arrivals, 125,062 half-chests; settlements, 109,062 half-chests; stock, 16,000 half-chests.

From commencement of Season the export of Tea to the United States and Canada has been:—

	Black, lbs.	Green, lbs.
Total to date, 1904	6,228,798	12,245,134
" 1903	5,772,442	14,010,381
" 1902	3,738,892	13,566,563

From commencement of Season the Export of Tea to Great Britain has been:—

	Black, lbs.	Dust, lbs.	Green, lbs.
Total to date, 1904	25,322,279	574,927	1,743,736
" 1903	6,989,678	—	2,599,004
" 1902	5,100,493	—	2,432,847

From commencement of Season the Export of Tea to other European ports:—

	Black, lbs.	Brick, lbs.	Green, lbs.
Total to date, 1904	20,326,227	2,555,599	1,239,869
" 1903	2,446,234	—	1,197,803
" 1902	1,802,800	—	841,948

From commencement of Season the Export of Black Tea direct to Russia has been:—

	Black, lbs.	Green, lbs.
Total to date, 1904	843,467	—
" 1903	12,363,527	—
" 1902	18,166,054	—

From commencement of Season the Export of Tea to Bombay and other ports has been:—

	Black, lbs.	Brick, lbs.	Green, lbs.
Total to date, 1904	29,087	898,001	—
" 1903	137,336	719,068	—
" 1902	47,175	542,481	—

From commencement of Season the Export of Green Tea to Batoum and Novorossiisk, &c., has been:—

	Green, lbs.
Total to date, 1904	3,924,399
" 1903	7,654,266
" 1902	5,982,512

The Export of Tea to Russian Manchuria via Port Arthur, Newchwang and Tientsin has been:—

	Black, lbs.	Brick, lbs.	Green, lbs.	Dust, lbs.
1904	2,972,699	12,211,745	114,400	138,701
1903	29,856,632	17,829,468	2,006,722	87,333
1902	27,191,233	5,496,670	2,271,823	649,297

HANKOW, 12th October.—Business reported since the 5th inst. is as under:—

	1904.	1903.
Settlements...	nil.	nil.
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	—	—

The following are the statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season viz., 14th October, 1903:—

	1904.	1903.
HANKOW TEA.	1-Chests.	1-Chests.
Settlements...	583,841	536,233
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	34,604	25,577
Stock	3,000	23,369

Arrivals ... 621,445 585,179

	1904.	1903.
KIUKIANG TEA.	1-Chests.	1-Chests.
Settlements...	195,538	190,682
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	18,037	13,017
Stock	nil.	793

Arrivals ... 213,575 204,492

The export to 8th instant, as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

	Re-exports.
Season 1904 x 1905	44,875,712 lbs.
Via Shanghai.	1904/5.

To Great Britain ... 6,366,122 lbs.
 " United States and Canada ... 3,903,983 "
 " Continent ... 4,227,221 "
 " Russia in Europe ... 177,318 "
 " do. via North ... — "
 " Shanghai ... 5,458,628 "

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 28th Oct.—The prices are the same as when last reported.

Shekloong, No. 1, White	\$8.35 to \$8.40 pcls.
Do. " 2, White	7.45 to 7.50 "
Do. " 1, Brown	5.95 to 6.00 "
Do. " 2, Brown	5.85 to 5.90 "
Swatow, No. 1, White	8.35 to 8.40 "
Do. " 2, White	7.40 to 7.45 "
Do. " 1, Brown	5.80 to 5.85 "
Do. " 2, Brown	5.60 to 5.65 "
Foochow Sugar Candy	12.45 to 12.50 "
Shekloong	10.50 to 10.55 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 28th Oct.—The prices are advancing, holders being firm.

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.30 to \$2.35
" Round, good quality	2.35 to 2.40
" Long	3.65 to 3.70
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.35 to 2.40
" Garden, " No. 1	3.45 to 3.50
" White,	3.55 to 3.60
" Fine Cargo	4.05 to 4.10

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 24th October.—Quotations are:— Allowance net to 1 catty.

Malwa New	\$1070	to \$1100	per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1140	to \$1160	do.
Malwa Older	\$1230	to \$1250	do.
Malwa V. Old	\$1270	to \$1300	do.
Persian fine quality	\$ 880	to —	do.
Persian extra fine	\$ 900	to —	do.
Patna New	\$1157	to —	per chest.
Patna Old	\$ —	to —	do.
Benares New	\$1110	to —	do.
Benares Old	\$1120	to —	do.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co's Piece Goods Trade Report, dated Shanghai, 20th October, states:— There is no improvement to advise in the demand for "spot" goods generally, though a strong enquiry continues for certain makes that are in short supply, and parcels bought to arrive are anxiously looked for and taken prompt delivery of from the steamer. As regards forward business, however, there is still some eagerness to buy, and contracts are being made for delivery later and later next year: neither do prices seem to stand in the way, the confidence with which the dealers are operating being really marvellous. And yet when it comes to enquiry into the condition of the markets these goods are to supply there does not appear anything special to encourage such confidence, in fact there is a growing spirit of unrest over the whole country which, to the casual onlooker, is not at all reassuring. Great changes are undoubtedly imminent in the near future which are more than likely to have a disturbing influence on trade for the time being, apart from the possibility of the war being relentlessly carried on, with the constant chance of complications arising by which other nations may become involved. However, the Japanese are now in measurable distance of Moukden, which they are determined to occupy before the end of the present campaign, and once there, with their lines of communication free, it will be difficult to move them back again. The demand for Newchwang has fallen off, owing, it is said, to trade routes being blocked by the removal of the wounded from the terrible fight that has recently been going on North of Liaoyang. There is still, however, a great demand for tonnage for the conveyance of cotton and food stuffs. There is no improvement in the direction of either Tientsin or Hankow, and except for American goods clearances are not over satisfactory. Buying for Japan has been discontinued for the time being. The Manchester market keeps very firm, and what business is being done is at full rates and for the most part for distant delivery. Cotton has declined in Liverpool to 5.36d. for Mid. American, but Egyptian remains steady at 7 1/4d. The Market in New York is firm, but a steady demand continues even at the increase in prices. Quite a fair amount must have been done during the interval, delivery ranging from December to April. The Yarn market has been a little more active, both for imported and Local Spinnings, heavy forward contracts for the latter being quiet a feature this week.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 21st October.—The prices ruling are as follows:—

COTTON YARN—		per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20	...	\$ 90.00 to \$128.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	...	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 34	...	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32	...	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42	...	155.00 to 170.00

Reported sales 8,000 bales.

COTTON PIECE GOODS—		per piece
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	...	2.20 to 2.30
" 7 lbs.	...	2.35 to 2.50
" 8.4 lbs.	...	3.20 to 4.10
" 9 to 10 lbs.	...	4.10 to 5.50
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	...	2.90 to 3.10
" 58 to 60 "	...	3.20 to 3.75
" 64 to 66 "	...	4.00 to 5.50
" Fine	...	6.20 to 8.25
" Book-folds	...	5.50 to 8.20
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	...	0.80 to 1.10
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y	...	2.25 to 2.50
" 7lbs. (32 "), "	...	2.75 to 3.00
" 6lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	...	2.25 to 2.75
" 7lbs. (32 "), "	...	3.00 to 3.25
" 8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	...	3.20 to 4.00
Drills, English—40 yds., 13 1/2 "	...	5.25 to 8.00

FANCY COTTONS—
 Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 8 lbs. } 1.80 to 3.90

FANCY COTTONS—		per yard
Brocades—Dyed	...	0.13 to 0.14
Damasks	...	— to —
Chintzes—Assorted	...	0.09 to 0.17
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	...	0.23 to 0.45
Velveteens—18 in.	...	0.21 to 0.27

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.45 to 0.75 per dozen

WOOLLENS—		per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	...	0.70 to 2.50
German	...	0.60 to 0.75
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	...	1.00 to 3.50

		per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	...	7.80 to 9.50
" Assorted	...	7.95 to 9.85
Camlets—Assorted	...	12.50 to 33.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches	...	13.00 to 22.00
" Assorted	...	13.00 to 22.00
Orleans—Plain, 31 in.	...	10.00 to —

		per lb.
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	...	0.70 to 0.80
" Fine quality	...	— to —

METALS—		per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	...	4.05 to —
" Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	...	4.05 to —
" Swedish Bar	...	4.10 to —
" Small Round Rod	...	4.50 to —
" Hoop 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.	...	6.20 to —
" Wire, 16/25 oz.	...	9.50 to —
" Wire Rope, Old	...	8.00 to —
" Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop	...	8.40 to —
" Australian	...	8.40 to —
" Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	...	40.00 to —
" Vivian's 14/20 oz.	...	40.00 to —
" Elliot's 14/20 oz.	...	40.00 to —
" Composition Nails	...	61.00 to —
" Japan Copper, Slabs	...	38.50 to —
" Tin	...	81.00 to —

		per box
Tin-Plates	...	7.30 to —
" Steel 1/2 to 1/2	...	5.90 to —
" per cwt. cases	...	— to —
Quicksilver	...	147.00 to —
" per picul	...	— to —
Window Glass	...	4.50 to —

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Patroclus*, for Marseilles, London Amsterdam and Antwerp, sailed on 14th October. For Suez:—200 cases cassia. For Odessa:—250 cases cassia. For Trieste:—350 cases cassia. For Marseilles:—20 cases luggage, 20 cases essential oil, 14 bales human hair. For Marseilles and Havre:—50 cases gallnuts, 250 cases cassia. For Havre, Hamburg and London:—20 cases bristles. For London:—331 packages tea, &c., 38 cases cigars, hats, &c., 55 cases shells, 250 bales hemp, 61 cases wine, 50 bales waste silk, 663 cases preserves, 729 casks preserves, 1,011 packages tea, 13 packages blackwood ware, 294 rolls matting, 88 casks soy, 122 bales canes, 46 bales feathers. For London and Glasgow:—2,350 cases preserves, 301 casks preserves. For London and Continent:—40 cases essential oil, 40 cases bristles, 329 bales canes, 100 bales gallnut, 400 bales cassia, 30 rolls matting. For Glasgow:—50 cases ginger. For Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For Antwerp:—450 bales hemp, 8 packages sundries. For Antwerp and Hamburg:—10 cases essential oil. For Amsterdam:—175 casks preserves. For Rotterdam:—100 casks preserves. For Rotterdam and Amsterdam:—190 packages preserves.

Per steamer *Achilles*, for Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool, sailed on 20th October. For Odessa:—350 cases cassia. For Genoa:—250 bales waste silk. For Marseilles:—100 packages tea, 50 bales bamboo, 100 cases cassia, 10 cases human hair. For Liverpool:—175 bales waste silk, 150 bales mats, 457 bags copra. For Manchester:—560 bales waste silk. For London:—3 cases sundries.

Per P. & O. steamer *Malta*, sailed on 22nd Oct. For London:—50 bales raw silk, 18 cases silk piece goods, 141 cases dry preserves, 147 rolls mats and matting, 3 cases cigars, 4 cases bird skins, 4 cases private effects, 7 cases sundries. For Lyons:—340 bales raw silk. For St. Chamond:—10 bales raw silk. For Manchester:—125 bales waste silk. For Glasgow:—20 cases dry preserves. For Marseilles:—200 bales raw silk, 8 cases private effects, 1 case silks. For Milan:—75 bales raw silk.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 28th October.

ON LONDON.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills on demand	...	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	...	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...	1/10 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	...	1/10 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	...	1/10 1/2

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand	23 1/2
Credits 4 months' sight	23 1/2
ON GERMANY.—On demand	18 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand	44 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	45 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	137 1/2
Bank, on demand	138
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	137 1/2
Bank, on demand	138
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	71 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	72 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	91
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	89 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	5 1/2 p.c. p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	11 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1 1/2 p.c. p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1 1/2 p.c. p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	62 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.70
GOLD LEAF, 130 fine, per tael	\$56.35
GAR SILVER, per oz.	26 1/2

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 28th October, 1904.—During the past week there has been but little change in the general condition of our market which closes again with a fair enquiry for most investment stocks, and a moderate demand for Indo-Chinas at quotations. China Sugars have barely maintained their position, but close with cash buyers at rather better than the quoted rate, and equivalent rates on time.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai's remain steady at \$700 with sales and further small sellers at the rate. London has again advanced, and now quotes £69. 10s. 0d. Nationals are unsteady at \$39, with both buyers and sellers of small quantities at the rates sellers predominating.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have improved further, and can now be placed at \$630. China Traders are also in some demand at \$61, a slight advance on last quotation. North Chinas and Yangtszes continue in request, the former at the improved rate of Tls. 80, and the latter at \$145. Cantons have slightly eased off and are now quoted at \$255 with sales and further small sellers at the quotation.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs are firmer with buyers at \$335, and Chinas are also in demand at the improved rate of \$90.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Manas have again been booked at \$29 1/2 and \$30, and close with further buyers at the former rate. Indo-Chinas coming again into demand have steadily advanced from \$128 to \$131 with sales at intermediate rates, closing with buyers at \$130 1/2. China and Manilas have declined to \$25 sellers. Douglases which have sold at \$33 have since jumped to \$35 with buyers. Star Ferries are unchanged at last quotations. Shell Transports are firmer again with buyers at 23/6.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled very erratic, but at the close a buying quotation at \$235 has been fixed and at this or perhaps a little better and fair demand exists. On time sales have been effected at \$238 November, \$239 and \$240 December, and \$245 March. Luzons are still obtainable at \$6.

MINING.—Raubs have improved to \$6 1/2 with sales.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks after declining to \$221 cash have improved to \$222 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sold and are still in request at \$115. Farnhams are in some local demand at Tls. 176. New Amoy Docks continue neglected at \$27 1/2 sellers.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have declined to \$148 sellers. Kowloon Lands and 'Wes' Points are procurable at last quotations. Hongkong Hotels are steady at \$137 with sales and probable buyers at the rate. Humphreys' Estates are firm at \$12 1/2 and \$5 for the old and new issues respectively. Shanghai Lands have advanced to Tls. 115 buyers.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs have improved to \$10 1/2 buyers. Northern stocks continue without change.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos are firmer with buyers at \$12. China Providents have again been fixed at \$9 1/2. Dairy Farms are wanted at \$24, and Steam Waterboats at \$21 1/2. Ices can be placed at \$250, and Ropes at \$140. Green Island Cements after sales at \$34 and \$33 1/2 are now on offer at \$33 1/2.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai	\$125	(£700, sellers)
Natl. Bank of China		(£100, 10s.)
A. Shares	£8	\$39
B. Shares	£8	\$39
Four. Shares	£1	\$10, buyers
Insurance—		
Union	\$100	\$630, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$61, buyers
North China	£5	Tls. 80, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$145
Canton	\$50	\$255, sales & sel.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$335, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$90, sales & buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$29 1/2
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$130 1/2, buyers
China and Manila	\$50	\$25, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$35, buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$40, sellers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	£1	23/6, buyers
Do. pref. shares	£10	£8. 10
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$235, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$6
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Frs. 250	\$490
Raubs	18 10d.	\$6 1/2, sales & sellers
Docks, Etc.—		
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$22 1/2, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$115, sales & buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$6 1/2	\$27 1/2, sellers
S. C. F. Boyd & Co.	Tls. 100	Tls. 176, buyers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$148, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$39
West Point Building	\$50	\$60, sellers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$137, sales & buyers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$12 1/2, sales
S'hai Land Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	Tls. 115, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 30, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 25
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 32 1/2
Stychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 100, sellers
Hongkong	\$10	\$10 1/2, buyers
Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$200	\$10 1/2, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12/6	\$5 1/2
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$40, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$12	\$12, buyers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9 1/2, sales & buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$24, buyers
Geo. Fenwick & Co.	\$25	\$47, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$33 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$15, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$5	\$9, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	£10	\$160, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$250, sales & buy.
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$140, buyers
Hk. Steam Water-Boat Co., Ltd.	\$10	(£21 1/2, buyers)
Phippine Tobacco Trust Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$9 1/2, sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50
S. C. Morning Post	\$25	\$19 1/2
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$14, buyers
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$10, sales & sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$3	\$7, buyers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$4, sales & buy.
Do.	\$10	\$9 1/2, buyers
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$9 1/2, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$13 1/2, sellers
William Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$13, sales & sel.
	\$10	\$11 1/2, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co's. Share Report, for the week ending 20th October, States:—The market has been very quiet during the past week and at closing continues so, but stocks generally maintain their value. The principal demand at the present moment is for China Flour Mill Co. shares, and Shanghai Land shares. The T.T. rate on London to-day is 2s. 7 1/2d. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks.—We have to note a considerable rise in this stock. Shares were purchased locally from Hongkong at \$69 1/2 ex. 7 1/2. The London quotation is £68. Marine and Fire Insurance.—The only business reported is in

North-Chinas at Tls. 75 and at Tls. 82 1/2. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas.—The market has remained firm during the week, opening on the 13th with sales at Tls. 93, 93 1/2 October. A quotation yesterday was reported at 94 for this month. For D. shares have been placed at Tls. 94 1/2, 95, 95 1/2, and 96, and for January at Tls. 95 and 96, and for March at Tls. 97 and 97 1/2. Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co. These shares are in demand at current rates. Docks and Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co. A number of transactions are reported in this. The market opened on the 13th at Tls. 174 cash, 178 December; 14th at 178 cash and 178 and 179 December; 17th January. On the 15th at 174 October, and 179 December; 17th at 175 Oct., 188 December. 18th at 175 October, 180 and 181 December, 187; March: 19th at 175 October. A number of cross transactions are reported, buyers taking up shares for cash or October delivery on guaranteed contracts for December at Tls. 174 and 175 for delivery at Tls. 179 and 180 respectively. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves. Business has been done in these at Tls. 162 1/2 Dec. and old ex new at Tls. 135 cash, Tls. 135 1/2 for the new shares. Sugars.—No business reported. Mining.—Weihaiwei Golds. have been placed for cash at \$23, and \$22 1/2. Lands.—Shanghai Lands are in demand at Tls. 112. Industrial.—Shanghai Paper and Pulp have been dealt in at Tls. 155 and 155 1/2 cash, 162 1/2 December. Gas shares have been placed at Tls. 105. China Flour Mill Shares are in demand at present rates. Langkats.—The market during the week has been very quiet; a transaction is reported at Tls. 306 1/2 cash, 307 1/2 Oct. and 317 1/2 December. The market is steady. Sumatras have been placed for cash at Tls. 65 and 66. Stores and Hotels.—Hotel des Colonies have been placed at Tls. 20 1/2 and 21. Central Hotel (founders) at \$100. Astors at \$28 and 29, and Weeks & Co. at \$19. Miscellaneous.—Telephones have been placed at Tls. 68. China Import and Export Lumber Co. shares have been placed at Tls. 100. Shanghai Electrics at \$25. Debentures.—Shanghai Gas Debentures have been placed at Tls. 94 for 6 per cent. Offers are wanted for 5 1/2 per cent. Land Debentures.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

October—	ARRIVALS.
20, An Pho, British str., from Saigon.	
20, Germania, German str., from Moji.	
20, Kampot, French str., from Saigon.	
21, Agamemnon, British str., from Liverpool.	
21, Apenrade, German str., from Pakhoi.	
21, Bianca, German str., from Nikobeigawak.	
21, Brunhilde, German str., from Wakama'su.	
21, Cressy, British cruiser, from Weihaiwei.	
21, Glory, British battleship, from Weihaiwei.	
21, Segovia, German str., from Hamburg.	
21, Simla, British str., from Bombay.	
21, Taku, British torpedo-boat, from Weihaiwei.	
21, Tean, British str., from Manila.	
22, Bawtry, British str., from Labuan.	
22, Belgian King, British str., from K'notzu.	
22, Chunsang, British str., from Saigon.	
22, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.	
22, Humber, British storeship, from Weihaiwei.	
22, Kaifong, British str., from Iloilo.	
22, Sofala, British str., from Moji.	
22, Triumph, German str., from Coast Ports.	
22, Waihora, British str., from Hoihow.	
23, Elis, Rickmers, Ger. str., from Bangkok.	
23, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.	
23, Korea, British str., from San Francisco.	
23, Ousang, British str., from Moji.	
24, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.	
24, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.	
24, E ang, British str., from Tientsin.	
24, Hinsang, British str., from Sourabaya.	
24, La y Mitchell, British str., from Saigon.	
24, Legazpi, American str., from Manila.	
24, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.	
24, Pingsuev, British str., from Shanghai.	
24, Telemachus, British str., from Saigon.	
24, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.	
24, Zafro, British str., from Manila.	
24, Zieten, French str., from Yokohama.	
25, Changchow, British str., from Wuhu.	
25, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.	
25, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Canton.	
25, Oscar II., Norwegian str., from Moji.	
25, P. K. Luitpold, German str., from Bremen.	
26, Arratoon Apoor, Brit. str., from Calcutta.	
26, Bane, British str., from London.	
26, Callao, U.S. gunboat, from Canton.	
26, Emprs. of India, Brit. str., from Vancouver.	
26, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.	
26, Hangsang, British str., from Canton.	
26, Lyra, American str., from Manila.	

26, Malacca, British str., from Yokohama.
 26, M. S. Dollar, British str., from K'chinotzu.
 26, M. Struve, German str., from Tamsui.
 26, Petrarch, German str., from Shanghai.
 26, Trieste, Austrian str., from Shanghai.
 26, Woosung, British str., from Canton.
 26, Wuhu, British str., from Manila.
 26, Kirklee, British str., from Cardiff.
 26, Taiyuan, British str., from Kobe.
 27, Barotse, British str., from Shanghai.
 27, Courtfield, Brit. str., from Chingwangtao.
 27, Kohsichang, German str., from Bangkok.
 27, Palamcotta, British str., from Calcutta.
 27, Pollux, Norwegian str., from Shanghai.
 27, Taishan, British str., from Saigon.

October—DEPARTURES.

21, Dagmar, German str., for Bangkok.
 21, Decima, German str., for Chefoo.
 21, Edendale, British str., for for Saigon.
 21, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 21, Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Canton.
 21, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 21, Maria Valeria, Aust. str., for Yokohama.
 21, Pelayo, British str., for Taku.
 21, Uganda, British str., for Yokohama.
 21, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., for Manila, &c.
 22, Amara, British str., for Saigon.
 22, Chowfa, German str., for Bangkok.
 22, Claverburn, British str., for New York.
 22, Empire, British str., for Shanghai.
 22, Hailan, French str., for Pakhoi.
 22, Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
 22, Malta, British str., for Europe.
 22, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 22, Simla, British str., for Shanghai.
 22, Tjilatjap, Dutch str., for Moji.
 22, Tjipanas, Dutch str., for Macassar.
 22, Woosung, British str., for Canton.
 23, Agamemnon, British str., for Shanghai.
 23, Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Tamsui.
 23, Kampot, French str., for Saigon.
 23, Petchabury, German str., for Amoy.
 24, Nanshan, British str., for Japan.
 24, Simongan, Dutch str., for Saigon.
 24, Yatshing, British str., for Samarang.
 25, Apsurade, German str., for Haiphong.
 25, Bianca, German str., for Singapore.
 25, Chunsang, British str., for Chefoo.
 25, Choyang, British str., for Canton.
 25, Fronde, French torpedo-boat, for Canton.
 25, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
 25, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
 25, Javeline, French torp.-boat, for Canton.
 25, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Canton.
 25, Mousquet, French torp.-boat, for Canton.
 25, Pingsuey, British str., for London.
 25, Pistolet, French torp.-boat, for Canton.
 25, Samsen, German str., for Swatow.
 25, Tean, British str., for Manila.
 25, Waihora, British str., for Amoy.
 26, An Pho, British str., for Swatow.
 26, Bainbridge, U.S. torp.-boat, for Manila.
 26, Barry, U.S. torpedo-boat, for Manila.
 26, Brunhilde, German str., for Bangkok.
 26, Changchow, British str., for Canton.
 26, Chauncey, U.S. torpedo-boat, for Manila.
 26, Dale, U.S. torpedo-boat, for Manila.
 26, Decatur, U.S. torpedo-boat, for Manila.
 26, Eaang, British str., for Canton.
 26, Forest Dale, British str., for Samarang.
 26, Kaifong, British str., for Manila.
 26, Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 26, P. R. Eultpold, Ger. str., for Shanghai.
 26, Segovia, German str., for Yokohama.
 26, Shantung, British str., for Hongay.
 26, Triumph, German str., for Coast Ports.
 26, Zieten, German str., for Europe.
 26, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 27, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
 27, Courtfield, British str., for Seraila Island.
 27, Hangang, British str., for Taiwanfoo.
 27, Hue, French str., for Haiphong.
 27, Kumsang, British str., for Calcutta.
 27, Numantia, German str., for Moji.
 27, Pyrrhus, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Woosung, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Tean, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Goodhart, Capt. Willis O. A. Shepherd, Messrs. F. Noble, Frank T. Helm, T. H. B. Long, K. Morse, I. Kernon, F. Bell, H. Lucas, Sasciola Vado, A. Larsen.

Per Simla, for Hongkong, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings and 2 children, Mr. and

Mrs. E. Wyon, Miss Benham, Comdr. C. Hutton Mr. W. J. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Friend and 3 children, Misses M. Trevendale and H. Hay, Mrs. Falconer, Lieut. K. M. Bruce, Messrs. Leverett and Sylvester; from Marseilles, Messrs. E. Mosse, B. C. Brown, Gameau, and Formored; from Brindisi, Mr. B. G. Barton; from Bombay, Messrs. Futherland, Korjee, Vanabhout, H. S. Joseph, and Fnnaton; from Colombo, Mr. A. C. Galea, Mr. and Mrs. Whelan; from Singapore, Messrs. W. B. Shnes and S. Khan; for Shanghai, from London, Messrs. McPherson, Mungean, Porteous, W. F. Briscoe, J. W. Owen, B. Lewis, Tarrence, J. C. Rowe, Fleischer, Vorbury, and Handing, Mrs. Miss and Master Carter, Messrs. J. A. Dobbier and Stratton, Miss E. C. Martin, and Mrs. Wakefield; from Marseilles, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. V. Dent, Revs. Geo. Payne, Henry Ives, and Jos. Fckle and Miss E. Blanc; for Yokohama, from London, Miss Wakefield and Mrs. Stratton.

Per Kaifong, from Iloilo, Mr. Watson.

Per Korea, from San Francisco, &c., Dr. R. H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Freer, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Capt. Langhorne, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Randall, Messrs. S. V. Ford and James M. Dean, Revs. A. J. Robb and J. Kempf, Misses V. M. Wilcox and J. B. Torrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stickney, Dr. L. M. King, Messrs. A. L. Scott and W. A. Lamont, Lieut.-Col. Paul St. C. Murphy, Mrs. H. D. Jones, Master Jack Jones, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Cabell, Master Henry Cabell, Capt. P. Lebloud, Mr. J. Lindsay Grant, Mrs. Newell, Miss Arnold, Messrs. Vicents Albert, A. F. Pfefferle, and B. H. Moore.

Per Zieten, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. Stopani, Capt. T. Rouis, Mrs. V. P. Greene and family, Messrs. Bornholdt, Nisbigori, Nakagawa, and Sasagawa; from Kobe, Mr. C. H. Blason, Misses Denton and Gurley, and Mr. J. Dunbar; from Nagasaki, Messrs. P. F. Parker, Mitsuyo Hondo, and Muraya; from Shanghai, Mr. Husani, Consul Heintzes, Messrs. Arjane, Meyer, Faedisoh, Lundsen, Capt. Ward, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Sarberg, Capt. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Ribeiro and child, Miss Pereira, Mrs. Lopez, Mr. and Miss Remedios, Mr. Fursmann, Capt. Glebe, Miss Forster, Messrs. Economon, J. Hunter, Tujuonni, and H. Boyet.

Per Prinz Regent Luitpold, for Hongkong, from Bremen, Mr. Franz Hortum; from Southampton, Mr. W. R. Myers, Capt. W. E. Clarke and family, Mr. A. Piercy, Dr. Mabel Poulter, Miss Lillian Ashdown, Mrs. S. Powell, and Miss M. Tytler; from Gibraltar, Mr. M. de Trieste; from Genoa, Messrs. G. L. Brighton, A. and E. David, A. Ram and family, F. Nicolai, Pardi Pavera and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wheelley and child, Mr. T. C. Thomson, Miss E. Scipson, Rev. J. W. Wright, Messrs. F. Wunderlich, W. Pencher, and J. Haas; from Singapore, Messrs. Fred. Ruckwaldy, Steele Boyce, Rev. Brothers Grabel and Michael, and Miss Omeran; for Shanghai, from Bremen, Mrs. K. Liebe and infant, Mrs. Addie Hering, Mrs. M. Bottjer and children, Mr. P. Meins, Mrs. A. Hansen and children; from Southampton, Mrs. W. Wood and child, Miss Innocent and children, Mrs. Crompton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cranston, Mrs. Teresa Mullen and infant, Mrs. J. B. Barclay and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Adams, Messrs. P. Williams, A. Bonsey, S. Hicks, R. Richar's, Misses Loveless, M. Harman, A. Rehnberg, E. Douglas, H. Scorer, G. Cole, L. Clark, R. Allen, R. Darling, C. Hacking, H. Bance, L. Fencock, Messrs. C. M. Watson, Henry Crangle, Burton and family, and H. T. Mar tligott; from Genoa, Mr. J. H. Ritsow, Assessor G. Cremer, Mrs. Heyne, Messrs. A. de Linde and Johs. Stampff, Misses K. Anderson, M. Nylin, and Moses, Rev. van de Veld, Messrs. E. Schuitzer, J. Christoph, Mrs. Adler and child, Mr. E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rondon, Messrs. H. Dilgenspeck and T. A. Ramsay; from Naples, Messrs. E. H. Bigley and H. Fulford-Bush, Miss C. Argents, and Mr. Castellano; from Port Said, Mrs. Anastasieff and Miss Kitaeff; from Colombo, Mrs. Rosa Leibowitz, Miss Delorza, Messrs. A. Confacos and C. Scourbontis; for Nagasaki, from Singapore, Miss Ohmijia; for Kobe, from Bremen, Mr. F. Bielfeld; from Genoa, Mr. Takujero Awata; for Yokohama, from Bremen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Homann, Messrs. Erich Schmidt and Fritz Nette; from Southampton, Messrs. Satow, Gilbert W. Hawkins, G. Tamamuor, Inkiichi, Takabashi, K. Tabuki,

U. Takagi, Sodani, and Washini; from Genoa, Mr. W. Kooek; from Penang, Mr. J. Wilson.

Per Empress of India, from Vancouver, Mr. A. B. Howes, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Quick, Messrs. J. Hess, W. G. Smith, W. Oldfield, Misses Funk, Oehme, Allwood, E. Dyer, Luigi-bihe, and Bremerman, Messrs. H. B. Carter, L. Diemar Hansen, B. Baldwin, and J. L. Houston; from Yokohama, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Crichton; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Lamb, Major Gen. and Mrs. Villiers Hatton; from Nagasaki, Mr. A. E. Blanco; from Shanghai, Miss Gains, Messrs. J. R. Powell Grant, W. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Mead, Capt. Inman, Messrs. S. Malkin, E. F. Spethman, and Gordon, and Dr. Shelby.

DEPARTED.

Per Malta, from Yokohama for London, Mr. S. Hogg; from Kobe for London, Mr. and Mrs. Morrill; for Bombay, Mr. C. C. Karangia; from Shanghai for London, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hutson and family, Mrs. Thistlethwaite, Mrs. A. A. Campbell, Capt. R. Mac Farlane, Rev. H. G. Drake, Rev. R. H. Person and J. P. Laohlan; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Barbiellini, Mr. K. M. Shaw; for Sydney, Mr. E. E. Persons; for Port Said, Messrs. Glebow, H. Hasse; for Bombay, Messrs. S. K. Bacon, R. Tulloch, G. Lake, E. J. Walton, F. E. Weston and W. G. Garrod; from Hongkong for London, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson and family, Capt. Croker, Messrs. W. H. White, A. E. Finaman, J. E. Gibson, S. J. Clarke, Wm. Mc Longhlin, Ernest C. Barnett, James Reavey and Thos. A. Manning; for Marseilles, Mr. G. Ralloch; for Singapore, Mr. T. H. B. Long; from Shanghai for Bombay, Messrs. H. G. Richardson, D. Mac Culloch and J. E. Bhale.

Per Yawata Maru, for Manila, Col. C. B. Hall, Misses M. and G. Hall, Dr. J. W. Smith, Mr. H. Delano, Capt. and Mrs. McFarland, Messrs. A. Peress, G. Gill, R. Marni, S. Saito, S. Misakai, N. S. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Allaire, Mrs. Landach, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fullaway, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kato, Capt. A. T. Marix, Messrs. E. A. Hewett and G. Kawahara and Miss Kawahara; for Thursday Island, Mr. H. Bowden; for Brisbane, Mrs. L. Mocker and child and Mr. H. E. Powell; for Sydney, Messrs. W. Wakeford Cox, H. Smith, J. G. Rowley, and H. Donnic; for Melbourne, Col. J. C. Head.

Per Zieten, for Bremen, &c., Mr. and Mrs. van Aalst, Mrs. Alberts and child, Mr. Bergmann, Capt. Bitta, Mrs. Burge, Messrs. A. M. Cantley, W. A. Catten, C. H. Coulson, Rev. J. W. Coultas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Conock, Mr. and Mrs. N. van Delden, Sir Ch. Dudgeon, Messrs. Eckert and F. W. Eckhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Flaum, Prof. Dr. Gorni, Messrs. A. de Grebintzky, W. Grunberg, Hackbarth, Herling, Mr. and Mrs. Hippisley, Rev. and Mrs. Stuart Holden, Mrs. A. Homann, Messrs. W. G. Hongwill, O. Hoppe, H. E. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. du Jardin and daughter, Messrs. Joshinaga, J. M. Kinsby, J. van Koesveld, J. Ledent, Mrs. Leonard, Mr. G. S. Lindsay, Rev. and Mrs. Lykkegaard and children, Mr. and Mrs. de la Marche, Messrs. C. W. Menke, Moebest, Rev. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Max Nagler, Miss O. Naat So, Messrs. E. H. Nelson, M. Cta, Pachaly, Peinen, J. Putz, Capt. E. Ramsley, Messrs. Reloomal, Robinson, Mrs. Rosnet, Mr. A. Rynbende, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Sale and children, Lieut. Schlawe, Messrs. Schultze, Senger, John Smith, Silberberg, Mrs. A. de Steurs and children, Misses Swildens R. Stuhlman, Messrs. K. Tanaka, K. Uyenishi, Wassard, Miss M. T. Waterman, Mrs. A. E. Watkins, Messrs. G. Weyermann, A. H. Wilzer, Mrs. Winters.

Per Prinz Regent Luitpold, for Shanghai, Messrs. J. Watt Jameson, K. Wibel, C. W. Smith, L. Knox, Capt. Kent, Messrs. T. Klopfer, Glebe, W. Deann, J. Parkes, L. A. Ozorio, A. F. Caldas, Schulte, Kracke, and F. Monti, Miss G. Fepk, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann, and Members of Pollard Opera Co.; for Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Arake, Messrs. Kobi, Nishida, and Fuzigawa; for Kobe, Messrs. Korjee, Nansabhai, J. Kinoshito, K. Goto, and Katzamat; for Yokohama, Misses Pereira.

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